

A SERIES of
GENUINE LETTERS
BETWEEN
HENRY and *FRANCES*.

Felices ter, & ampliùs,
Quos irrupta tenet copula; nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis,
Supremâ citiùs solvet amor die.

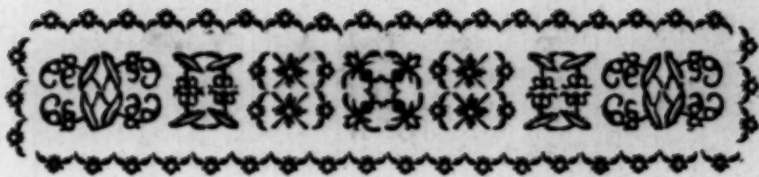
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THE THIRD EDITION,
Revised, Corrected, Enlarged, and Improved,
By the AUTHORS.

V O L. IV.

L O N D O N ;
Printed in the Year MDCCCLXX.





A SERIES of
LETTERS
BETWEEN
HENRY and *FRANCES*.

LETTER CCCCXLIX.

Dear FANNY,

YOUR Approbation has encouraged
me—I not only write *to you*, but *for*
Y *you*. Whenever I either write, or
speak, I wish for no other Eyes,
or Ears, but your's. Your Letter
has induced me to carry on the same polite Sub-
ject with my last, in the inclosed.

E S S A Y

O N

E N T E R T A I N M E N T.

*M*arcus Varro, in a Treatise of the Disposition and Order of an elegant Banquet, the Choice, Condition, and Qualities of the Guests, begins first with their Number, which he says should not be less than the *Graces*, nor more than the *Muses*. They ought not to be many, that every Person may have his Turn to speak, as well as to hear. A large Company is subject to Noise and Confusion; and a Number of Equals cannot be restrained within the Bounds of Decency and Respect, toward each other.

Four Things, he says, are requisite toward an elegant Entertainment.---The Guests must be of some Quality, well-bred, and well-dressed: The Place retired from public View; and all Disturbances of Passengers, or Business, where the Company may hear Nothing, but what proceeds from themselves: The Time convenient, neither too late, nor too early; for an early Supper * follows too soon upon Dinner, and a late one breaks in upon our Hours of Rest, as well as the Business of the next Day: The Apartment, Attendants, and whole Apparatus for the Feast, rather neat, than fine; elegant, than rich; and the Entertainment such as the Invited may afford, each in their Turns.

The

* The chief Meal, among the *Romans*, was their Supper; and all their Banquets, or Entertainments, were made at Night.



The Company should not be great Talkers, nor too silent ; but ingenious Persons, knowing when to speak, and when to listen ; rather facetious, and witty, than argumentative, or rhetorical. Eloquence is proper for a Senate, and Disputation may be necessary at the Bar ; but a more concise Expression, and quicker Rapartee, are fitter Talents for familiar Converse.

The Guests should neither be all old, nor all young Men ; for the one talk of Nothing but former Times *laudatur temporis acti* ; and the other only speak of present Debauches, or Amours. Upon such Meetings, the old should assume an Air of Youth, and the young ought to comport themselves with a *pro tempore* Gravity ; which will bring the Extremes to meet, in an happy and social Medium. A perfect Company should be like a Concert of Music, where the Thirds, Fifths, and Eights, form the Harmony together.

Stories should be rarely introduced, because they prevent the Freedom of Conversation too long, and may occasion Disgust, three several Ways---By being tedious, common, or ill told. The Discourse ought never to turn upon Politics, private Concerns, or Subjects in which any of the Company is at all interested ; for People are apt to argue about such Matters with somewhat more Earnestness and Warmth, than may be consistent with the Mirth and Chearfulness that is chiefly meant to be enjoyed, in such Societies, where Nothing should be spoken of, but such pleasing and improving Topics, as Beauty, Painting, Music, Poetry, or the Antient and Modern Writers: By which charming Themes we may both exercise and exalt our Genius, instead of puzzling and straining the Mind with

obstruse Positions, or contentious Arguments, which arise frequently from an Affectation of superior Knowledge, and is the worst Effect, as well as the surest Sign of Self-Sufficiency. Such Persons often conclude themselves in the Right, because others chuse to spare themselves the idle Trouble of proving them in the Wrong; which is an Acquiescence that their opinionated Obstinacy exacts from modest Sense, and not any Manner of Compliment to their vain Understanding.

To conclude, every Guest ought to be left at Liberty, both in Wine, as well as Meat; for it is among Men, as among Horses, the Bridle is required to some, and the Spur to others.

Here *Varro* seems to have made a false Allusion; for the leaving every Body to their Liberty, is an odd Way of *restraining* and *spurring* People. But the obvious Sense of this Passage, like many of the antient Writings, is different from the true Spirit of the Composition. What he means is, that, as every Man knows what Pitch agrees best with his own Genius and Constitution, he should be left to his Option, either to use a free, or moderate Glass, according as his own Judgment or Experience may direct.

There is a great Deal of Propriety and Delicacy in these Sentiments of *Varro*; which I have rather paraphrased, than translated, by Way of Supplement to my *Essay on Pleasures*, because they relate to the highest Gradation marked upon the *Scale*, there described, and close with a Maxim, which I should be pleased to recommend to the Attention of our *modern* World. From what gross Mistake can it possibly arise, that to force a Person to an Excess of Liquor, shall be deemed the highest Point of Hospitality, while the restraining him

him from over-heating himself, in any other Exercise, is accounted among the Kindnesses of a Friend! *Tollite barbarum morem*—But it would be treating my Readers like drunken Men, to pursue so obvious an Argument farther.

R. G.

L E T T E R C C C C L .

My dear FANNY,

THE same Train of Thought still presses upon me, and I shall once more attempt to throw some Reflections together, upon a Subject of the same, or rather higher Delicacy, besides being infinitely more home-felt, and interesting, than either of the former Topics, in

A N E S S A Y

O N

W E D L O C K .

AS I have a just Honour for the truly rational and virtuous State of Matrimony, which, to consider merely as a political Institution, I look upon to be the best Scheme for Morals, Posterity, and mutual Happiness, that could possibly be contrived, I shall, by Way of Comparison between a married, and a libertine Life, shew the Advantages that a Mistress has over a Wife,

not with the least Design of giving a Preference to the former, but by Way of assisting the latter to frame certain Rules for her own safe Conduct, through this State of Trial and Probation.

Men have often been said to be fonder, and more under the Influence of Mistresses, than of Wives; and, in general, I believe this Observation to be true, for the following Reasons:

Men are apt to flatter themselves that Women seldom sacrifice their Chastity, except to Love, alone, and so become the fond Dupes of their too credulous Vanity.

The Lover's Stay is short; he leaves his Mistress with Regret, which urges quick Return. Their whole Time is passed in meeting and parting Intervals, the tenderest Moments of a Lover's Life. She fond, and he grateful, mutually conferring and returning Obligations, the strongest Cement of endearing Affections. No joint Property, or common Interest between them, from whence domestic Strife too oft arises. The Part a Mistress has to act, is short; so that less Merit and Address may enable her to perform it with Applause. The Mistress exhibits herself only *on the Stage*, the Wife is seen in the *Green-Room*. She adjusts her Dress, Looks, and Behaviour, for the appointed Hour. A Watch may go very well, for an Evening, that might lose Time in the whole Day. A Mistress lessens her Power as she approaches to a Wife. A Person once told me, that he had quitted one, whom he was even then fond of, because she had become so interfering, and domineering, that he began to find no Difference between her and a Wife—*except the Sin of Fornication*.

In

In short, the Oeconomy of Matrimony, on the Wife's Part, should be to imitate the Manners of a Mistress, in order to preserve her Empire. A Friend of mine, speaking to me one Day, about his Wife, assured me that she was so much unlike, one, in every Particular, save Modesty, and Oeconomy, that if a Law should happen to be framed, to abolish Marriage, he would court her, again, for a Mistress.

On the other Hand, Husbands should be also careful to keep up a Spirit of Galantry, toward their Wives, in order to preserve, on both Sides, that elegant Band of Union, Politeness and fond Sensations. They should avoid that careless and slovenly Air, which Men are too apt to degenerate into after Marriage. They should even dress for them, with as much Attention, as when they were Lovers, *comis in uxorem*; for her Chastity is no Preservative against Disgust; and, though Virtue alone may insure the Fidelity of a Wife, it must be the Husband's Merits that can retain her Affections. How unspirited, how indelicate an Obligation, is Duty sole! But, united with Affection, the Marriage-Knot, like the double Ties in Music, superadds a brisker Spirit to the Concert.

The antient *Romans* had so refined a Sentiment, with Regard to this Point, that they interdicted Donations of Estates between Man and Wife, in order to prevent their Affections from degenerating into Obligation, or being influenced by less free, or generous Principles, than mutual Tenderness, and præcordial Sympathy.

Surely, a Wife is an Object worthy of *les petits soins*, as well as of the greater Duties; and it is by these lesser Affiduities, constant Attentions, and little Offices, tho' all trifling in them-

Selves, that a sincere Passion manifests itself, more than by the highest Acts of Liberality, and Kindness; for Love, contrary to every other Passion, shews itself more in small Things, than in great ones.

Whenever Persons begin to betray an Indifference towards these smaller Cares, one may venture to pronounce that their Attachment will not long survive; for this delicate Sentiment, like Chastity, is forfeited totally by the first Slip. It is Religion; a Failure, in the slightest Branch, is a Breach of the Whole; and injured in the most distant Part, like *Achilles*, wounded in the Heel, it languishes--- it expires.

In fine, I shall conclude these Reflections, with this admirable Advice of *Paul*.---*Let those who are married, live as those who are not.*

This Paper may be considered as a proper Sequel to my two former Essays, on *Pleasure*, and *Entertainment*; for as far as the social Commerce of Friendship excels all the other Enjoyments graduated on the *Scale*, by so much,---by infinitely more,---is that transcended, by the chaste Bliss of conjugal Connections; which, like the Union of Soul and Body, is a mutual Solace, an interchangeable Support, in this Life; and, like that mystic Context, also, a just Deportment therein affords, moreover, the surest Earnest, and most enlivening Hope, of Happiness hereafter.

*Felices ter, et ampliùs,
Quos irrupta tenet copula; nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis,
Supremâ citiùs solvet amor die.*

R. G.

L. E. T.

L E T T E R CCCCLI.

My dear HARRY,

I AM charmed with both your Essays, as well as the former ; but more particularly with the last. The Hints in it are well worth the Attention of all Women, who would keep alive the vestal Warmth of a married State. But, what pleased me most, was your concluding the Writing with the very Motto you had prefixed to *The Series*. Shall I flatter myself? Yes, I will; for this I have a *natural* Right to, at least, whether I deserve the Compliment, or no.

I had selected three striking Passages, from your *Trio*, when I had the Manuscript, and wrote them down in my Pocket-Book. They might be formed into proper Paragraphs, here, and I shall therefore send you a Copy of them, in this Letter; and for a further Reason too, that the only Way I can possibly equal your Writing, is by transcribing your own Thoughts and Expression.

“ Oh! my dear *Carewe*! cried he out, in a Rapture, there is somewhat in the rich Endowment of a chaste Woman’s Love, which exceeds all human Blifs.---How low is Ambition, how poor are Riches, how insipid is Pleasure, when void of this enlivening Spirit! Love cannot be deemed a distinct Passion, but rather the informing Soul of every other Sentiment, or Affection, in the human Breast. It refreshes Labour, relieves Care, and gives Enjoyment to Possession. It not only inspirits our Moral, but even Religion is but cold Philosophy without it.” *

“ The

* Chapter XLII. Third Paragraph.

“ The Pleasures I enjoyed in my new State of Life, are not to be imagined, but by one who has had the Happiness both to love, esteem, and possess a Woman of Sense, Beauty, and Virtue. I was then sensible, for the first Time of my Life, of a certain solid and permanent Joy; for the Happiness of Marriage, like the Interest of Money, arises from a regular and established Fund.—Libertines squander the *Principal*, and so become Bankrupts.”†

“ For, oh! I loved her to the last Moment of her Existence, with tenfold the Ardour with which I first received her virgin Sacrifice to my longing Arms. For where true virtuous Passion is, the Torch of *Hymen* but singes the Wings of *Cupid*, and anneals his Arrows.”‡

You deserve a Statue, with the Torch of *Hymen* in your Hand, to be erected to you, for these three Paragraphs; and I would have the Passages inscribed on the Pedestal. Indeed I do not know any Person, who has done more Honour to this happy State, both by their Life, and Writings, than yourself; and my dearest *Harry* has quelled one female Vice in his frail *Fanny*, by placing her above the Temptation of envying any other Woman alive.

Adieu ! my Hymen.

Frances.

L E T-

† Chapter XLV. Fourth Paragraph.

‡ Chapter LIII. latter Part of the second Paragraph.

L E T T E R CCCCLII.

My dear FANNY,

I Received your flattering Letter, your *Vote*, your *Decree*, or *Apotheosis*, for my Exaltation. Nay there is Something more generous, in your Compliment, even than all this, according to Congreve's *Jeu de Mots*,

‘ For, to forget what we bestow,
‘ Bespeaks a noble Mind.’

You really seem to forget that the whole Merit, of the second Paragraph quoted, in your last Letter, consists in the Simile, and that this is entirely your own. You threw it out, some Years ago, in a general Conversation upon this Subject; and, though it struck me at the Time, I never recollected it since, ’till it happened to occur to my Mind, when I was writing the Passage where I have introduced it. I thought it no Plagiarism, to borrow from you---When shall I be able to pay? But our Stock of Wit, as well as Property, is the *Common of Two*---And who can determine whose Thought it is,

‘ Where Words meet Words, ere from
‘ the Lips they part,
‘ And each warm Wish springs mutual from
‘ the Heart?’

However, I shall always be so far honest, as to own the Debt, at least, tho I cannot pay it; and shall therefore acknowledge to the Publick, when I print The *Triumvirate*, that the Poem, in Chapter XXXVIII. the other in the XI.Vth Chapter, and the pathetic Soliloquy, in Chapter LIV. were all wrote by you, not to embellish
this

this Work, but long before thrown out, upon Feelings of your own, and occasionally introduced here, and that very fairly too, without any Plagiarism at all, as I shall be ever proud to acknowledge, that I drew the amiable Character of Mrs. *Andrews*, to whom these Writings are imputed, from yourself.

There is another Particular too that I shall still be more proud to publish to the World; which is, that the very Day after you had written the last of these Papers, the Duke and Duchess of *Bedford*, to whom Distress alone is sufficient Merit, without any other Recommendation than our Story, hinted at in the *Series*, had provided us with, most generously and disinterestedly took us both under their Patronage and Protection. It were surely a *Plagiarism* of the most criminal Nature, a *Theft in Gratitude*, not to acknowledge the Obligations we owe to Humanity, Benevolence, or Liberality. This is the only Way we can repay such Debts; which has this happy Effect, at the same Time, to lessen the Weight, without weakening the Sense of them.

‘ The grateful Mind, by owing, owes not,
 ‘ But stands, at once, indebted, and discharged.’

Adieu! my Frances.

Henry.

N. B. The Note, purposed in this Letter, was not inserted in the *Triumvirate*, because the Author did not put his Name to the Book.

L E T

L E T T E R. CCCCLIII.

Dear FANNY,

I SET out on my Journey, Yesterday, upon the Credit of the Almanac. I depended on the Weather's becoming fair, on the Change of the Moon, and was heartily foused, for so ignorant a Presumption. How could so vulgar an Error maintain it's Ground so long? To combat it by Philosophy, would be too great a Condescension. 'Tis a Remain of judicial Astrology, and the only one that still imposes upon the Prejudices of Mankind.

The Frequency of the Coincidence of the Changes, has been remarked, but not the greater Frequency of their failing. Though, surely, one Instance of the latter, should be sufficient to overturn five Hundred of the former; for whatever operates in Nature, as a Cause, produces a certain and constant Effect.

But there is an additional Perverseness in adhering to this Prognostic, because a favourable one, for 'tis the ungrateful Disposition of Mankind, to remember Calamities, more than Blessings, and 'tis this which occasions bad Omens to be oftener recorded, than good ones. Every Person who has rode Journies, can recollect when the Wind has been in his Face, but forgets how often it has been in his Poop.

Those only who travel by Night, may consult the Moon, for it sometimes gives us *fair Nights*, but never *fair Days*.

*Farewel,**Henry.*

L E T-

LETTER CCCCLIV.

Dear HARRY,

I HAVE met with the highest Suprize and Mortification this Week, that you can imagine. 'Tis impossible for you ever to guess it. Nay, how shall I tell it to you, or in what Words express it?

The Rest of this Page I shall leave a *Blank*. — The Tale, would blot it. — And do, my Harry, indulge me. — Lay down this Letter on your Table, and amuse yourself, for a Minute or two in Curiosity and Wonder, before you look forward.

In short, our *Vestal* in *Nature*, for, as *Ninon* says, 'I never denied the Virtues of Constitution,' has lately, to the Astonishment of us all, had a Flame lighted up in her Breast, but of a most *unvestal* Kind. That Malabarian Wife, * who I thought would have ended her Life in the first *Act* of the *Epheſian Matron*, has already begun the *second*, even before her Husband's Death. Our cold *Diana* has become a burning *Hecatè*, at last. In fine, this Pattern of conjugal Love, has, within these few Days, conceived an *impromptu* Passion for a Recruiting Officer, she accidentally met with in this Town.

He is young, and handsome, and agreeable, to be sure—you'll say. Not a Word of all this. The Man is plain in his Person, middle aged, one who has lived fast, civil, but of remarkable-Taciturnity.

Her Behaviour toward him, is the most remarkable Thing I ever saw. So much so, that B—— and F——, who are no great Observers, have taken Notice of it. I have already described him, and you know she is yet pretty, and still young. And yet one would imagine, to see them together, that they had not only exchanged Persons, but Sexes also; for I really think she rather appears the Courtier, in her Manners.

If there is, in the Secrets of Nature, such a Power as Fascination, our poor unhappy Friend must certainly have fallen a Victim to it. I absolutely cannot express the Concern and Mortification I suffer, upon this alarming Occasion. After a Dozen Years of mutual Happiness, with
an

* The Widows of Malabar burn themselves on their Husbands' Funeral Pile.

an Husband of her own Choice, and who is fond of her, even to Weakness !

‘ *Rebellious Hell !*

‘ *If thou can’st mutiny in a Matron’s Bones,*
 ‘ *To flaming Youth let Virtue be as Wax,*
 ‘ *And melt in it’s own Fires !*

I cannot help loving her, with all her Faults and Foibles ; I did not think I had so great an Affection for her, as I have been sensible of since this Adventure ; but perhaps my Fear and Pity for her, may have added to my Tendernefs. I intreat that my dear *Harry* may speedily return hither, to assist me with his Counsel, or rescue her by his Conduct.

Adieu !

Frances.

LETTER CCCCLV.

I AM as much concerned as you can be, at the Hint you give, but not so much surprized. The Philosophy or Caprice of Nature, in this Matter, may be seen in the CXXXIXth Chapter of the *Trio*. You’ll read it with twice the Intelligence you did at first, after this Example.

However, this is the last Misdemeanour I should ever have suspected her of. I always thought her too phlegmatic for Passion, especially so frolic a one. But--- read my Chapter, and cease your Wonder. She has some Merits, however, which give me Concern for her. I am afraid
 I cannot

I cannot dignify them with the Title of *Principles*, or *Qualities*, but, by Way of Distinction, let us call them *Faculties* or *Qualifications*. She is capable sometimes of *acting* at least, an humane, or friendly Deed. I have known her give Alms, without Charity, and be liberal without Generosity.

‘ And made a Widow happy for a Whim.’

I wish there were more such Characters in the World ; for *the outward and visible Sign*, is sufficient for all the Purposes of this Life. *The inward and spiritual Grace*, is the Business of another.

As to this *Ephesian* Soldier, this modern *Eros-tratus*, who has set Fire to our *Diana’s* Fane, I think him by no Means to blame. His Condition, both in Love and War, is that of Adventure. He sees a pretty Woman, of Family and Fortune, within a few Months of being a jointured Relict ; and if he can bear away the Prize, I really think he is to be commended for it. And, as to the Lady herself, she has e’en as good a Chance of being happy, as the String of *Widows bewitched*, who have lately taken the same Route before her.

I shall return to you n Thursday next, to Dinner.— Till then,

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T.

LETTER CCCCLVI.

Dear FANNY,

The Farm.

IT has shocked me, to the highest Degree, to see our amiable Friend, Mr. N——, so greatly declining in his Health every Day. He has resigned his Employment to his Son, which was a prudent Step in the first Instance, and a well spirited one in the second, as he has marked it to me, by saying, that he feared lest his heavy Disorders might, in Time, so far affect his Intellects, as to deprive him of that Readiness and Address in Business, for which he has ever yet been distinguished, by the *Board* to which he belongs.

—— ‘ Let me not live, quoth he,
 ‘ After my Flame lacks Oil : to be the Snuff
 ‘ Of younger Spirits, whose apprehensive Senses,
 ‘ All but new Things disdain.’

His Cheerfulness is admirable still, and all the Intervals his asthmatic Cough allows him, are passed in Sallies of Humour and Laughter. He has got *Butler's Remains*, * and seems highly delighted with his *Characters*. He has amused himself these two Days, with writing some Things in the same Way, which are really well enough ; but there is one of them, stiled the *Man-Midwife*, that has more Wit and Archness in it, than any Thing of that Kind in *Butler*. I would send it to you, but that there are some Passages in it, too free to communicate to you.

He

* The Author of *Hudibras*.

He is, *to take him all in all*, by much the most agreeable and amiable Man that *e'er my Conversation coped withal*.---I have known some few entertaining Persons, and some fewer worthy ones, but never met with any Man, who ever united these two Merits so happily together. †

I hope that his Recess from Business, with a total Devotion of his Thoughts and Time, to the wholesom and exhilarating Amusements of his Farm and Gardens, may soon restore him to his Health again, and long, long, preserve the native Vigour of his Mind. Amen, my dear Friend.

Adieu, my Wife, my Mistress, and my Friend!

Henry.

L E T T E R CCCCLVII.

Dear HARRY,

THE Account you give me of our dear Friend, has raised the highest and most tender Concern in my Regard for him. These Sentiments have *dictated*, I wish I could say *inspired*, the following Stanzas, which I leave you at Liberty to present to him, in my Name, if your usual Partiality, to every Thing of mine, shall think them worth his Perusal.

An

† See Letter CCCVI. of the Series.

An H Y M N to H E A L T H.

COME, fair *Hygea* ! blooming Maid,
 My ardent Prayer attend :
 Quick let me supplicate thy Aid,
 Not for myself, but Friend.

Oh, rose-lip'd Goddess ! could I tell
 His Worth for whom I sue ;
 Thou still wouldst in his Bosom dwell,
 His well-spent Life renew.

Truth, Honour, Friendship, all combine,
 T' implore thy Aid, with me,
 These, as he sickens, also pine,
 So strong their Sympathy !

Now I don't like these Lines so well as I did
 Half an Hour ago. What a Difference there is
 between writing with the Warmth of a Friend,
 and reading with the Coolness of a Critic. The
 copying of them out has given me Leisure to
 dwell on each Period. But you have them, and
 dispose of them as you please.

Adieu !

Frances.

L E T-

L E T T E R CCCCLVIII.

Dear FANNY,

The Farm.

I RECEIVED your too few Stanzas. I think them pretty, affecting, and unaffected. But I am always in the first Circumstance you mention ; for I read every Line of your's, with the Warmth of a Friend. I presented them to whom inscribed. He seemed pleased and flattered with them ; but said Nothing, as is often his Way. He took the Paper in his Hand, and walked into the Garden, returned in about a Quarter of an Hour ; and sitting down to his Desk, soon after reached me the following Lines.

Why supplicate Hygea, charming Maid,
 When thy own Merits may supply her Aid ?
 Hygea is Minerva, sprung from Jove,
 His Brain erst *entient* * with the Fruits of Love.
 With each best Attribute thy Worth may roll,
 The Daughter's Wisdom, and the Father's Soul.

A. N.

He then desired me to return you his most grateful Thanks, for the Kindness of your poetical Wishes ; but that if they should not prevail, he said, it would be great Consolation to him, in his last Moments, if you would promise to write his Epitaph.

The Subject affected me. He is grown worse within these three Days. I walked out of the Room.

I disputed

* Pregnant.

I disputed the Word *entient*, in the above Lines, with him, as not being of Dictionary Authority; but he said, that the Liberty of Language would admit it, and that he could not recollect any other Phrase, which would express the Sense in that Passage. I offered him the Word *enceinte* †, but he rejected it. He said, that where our own Tongue was not rich, or copious enough, to supply us with adequate Terms, it was much better to furnish ourselves out of the dead Languages, than poorly to borrow them from any of the beggarly living ones. I think him right.

Adieu !

Henry.

LETTER CCCCLIX.

Dear FANNY,

The Farm.

THIS is a very melancholic House to me, and to me only: every one else in it seems to be chearful, and even the Object of my Concern the most so of any. The Rest of the Family appear to be insensible of his Danger, and he himself rejoices in it; so that I am left to mourn alone.

We were walking together, this Morning, in his Garden. Several handsome Equipages passed us by.—At last an *Herse* came in Sight. “There,” said he, is the grandest, and most enviable Carriage of them all; the happy Tenant of that
Dome

† A French Adjective of the same Meaning.

Dome is more independent than any Prince alive. He has no Wants, no Ails, nor fears he Poverty, nor dreads Oppression ; and surely, concluded he, in his usual Play of Fancy, and Turn of Words, that must be deemed the most *triumphal Car*, which sets us *above the World*."

Such Reflections as these, which he makes every Day, are not so much the Thing that gives me an Apprehension of his near Departure ; but he has betrayed one infallible Sign of it, and one which shews, remarkably, the Goodness of Providence, at the same Time. He tells me, he has lost all Manner of Relish and Delight in his Gardens, his Plantations, his Children, and his Wife, of late. You know how strong his Passion always has been, for every one of these. The Wife of his Youth, the Companion of his Age, the Children of his Love, the Gardens of his Creation, with the Improvements of his Fancy, within one short Month, are rendered tasteless all.

Admirable and divine Oeconomy ! While the Circumstances or Connexions of this Life, can administer to our Use or Happiness here, our Fondness for them continues ; but when they are about to lose their Uses to us, when a continued Passion for them would but disturb our last Moments, we begin, ourselves, to grow indifferent toward them.

I don't pretend to say that this is the Case, on Occasions of sudden, or violent Death. These are but Accidents, against which no Provision could, or, perhaps, ought to have been made ; but I affirm it, in the natural Course of Decay, either from Sickiness or Age, where the Mind and Body wear out equally together.

What a Loss shall I have of him ! He is the only Friend, that Age or Distemper has left me now. It was my Feelings for him that dictated the second Chapter of the Triumvirate.—'Tis too late in Life for me, to contract other fond and firm Connexions. The only Consolation I have left is, that, by the Course of Nature, you must outlive me.

Amen, and Adieu !

Henry.

LETTER CCCCLX.

Dear FANNY,

The Farm.

YESTERDAY I walked to Dublin, round through Finglas, Ballygowley, Johnstown, Glasnevin, and Drumcondra. It was extremely pleasant, but fatiguing. The Sort of Thought and Reflection the Mind naturally falls into in solitary Walks or Rides, is most charmingly romantic and entertaining. How very amusing sometimes, to rove, at Random, through the Fairy Fields of Imagination, without the Check or Restraint of Reason or Philosophy ! I am in Possession of the two great Secrets of *Alchymy*, the *Grand Elixir*, and the *Philosopher's Stone*. I have given Elasticity to arid Fibres, and Affluence to Indigence. I have discharged the whole Debt of England, and purchased a free Trade for Ireland. And in the Place of those public Funds, that owe their Establishment, to the Poverty of the Nation, I have formed others, upon it's Riches. Such as the *Heath Stock*, the *Mountain Stock*, the
River

River Fund, the *Mine Fund*, the *Fen's Fund*, &c. being certain *Companies*, or *Societies*, of monied Men, formed, by Government, for the Improvement of Agriculture, the Reclaiming of Moors, Mountains, and Commons, the Working of Mines, and rendering Rivers navigable. In fine, from a *Borrower*, the State is now become a *Purchaser*. I have framed an *Amphyctionic Council*, to preserve the Peace of Europe, and have gone a great Way, toward compleating the universal Happiness of Mankind.

This *moral Exercise* of the Fancy, as it may justly be called, is really serviceable to the Health, both of Body and Mind. It lulls all the turbulent Passions to Sleep; Pride, Envy, Jealousy, Rage, &c. and awakens the tender Sensations of Love, Pity, Benevolence, and Charity. This makes the Blood to flow temperately through the Veins, and the soft Tide of Humanity to roll it's salutary *Milk and Honey*, through the expanding Heart.

Such Contemplations, such warm Wishes of Benignity, invigorate our Virtue, and strengthen Nature, by Habit. Benevolence is complete in the Will, a Deficiency of Power, renders it imperfect, only in the Act.

Adieu!

Henry.

P. S. Our Friend still continues ill, and chearful.

LETTER CCCCLXI.

Dear FANNY,

Dublin.

I LEFT *the Farm* this Morning, and took a Ride of about ten Miles, round the *Environs* of this City. The Day was fine, and the Verdure of the Fields and Trees extremely rich and beautiful. This is not the natural Complexion of the Soil ; for all the Lands, for many Miles round the Town, are originally poor. But the Culture of the Earth, like the Cultivation of the Mind, gives all the Appearances of a native Vigour, to both.

I called in at some of the Gardens of the Florists, in my Ride, and was surprized to see the Revolution which has happened within these seven Years, in the *Caprices* of these Virtuoso's ; for had it been a true Taste, it would have ever remained the same. All Flowers, which happened to have any Degree of Fragrancy in them, are expelled from the modern Stages, as Weeds, and those only dignified with a Pot, and allowed a Place on their Thrones, that have no other Merit, but Colour alone. I suppose, that among such Adepts, an eastern Pearl would sink infinitely in it's Value, if, with it's orient Lustre, it should unhappily have contracted an orient Flavour also : Or, perhaps, ~~this~~ might raise it's Price, meerly because it would be unnatural, and they might then be ready to impute that Merit to a *Stone*, which they refuse to a *Flower*.

I amused myself Yesterday Evening at *the Farm*, with reading some of *Butler's Remains*, and I there met with a Sentiment of my own, mentioned in
one

one of my Letters in the *Series* †, where I make a Sense of Shame the distinguishing Characteristic of Human Nature. This rather pleased than mortified me; for I would always rather think with Justness, than with Novelty.

However, this Thought is as new in me as it was in him, though he happened to hit upon it before me; for our Letters were published, long before these Manuscripts appeared in Print.

Adieu !

Henry.

LETTER CCCCLXII.

Dear HARRY,

I HAVE suffered a great Deal, for these ten Days past. Mr. W ——— has been from Home, and consequently I could not receive your Letters inclosed to him. But he returned this Morning, and has sufficiently repaid my Impatience and Anxiety, by giving me four of them, at once.

What an happy Turn of Mind are you possessed of ! Every Incident, every Circumstance in Life, which would pass unmarked by others, furnishes you with some Occasion of moral or philosophic Reflection. *St. Evremond* said of *Madame de l'Enclos*, that she would die of Nothing but Reflections : I think this Character more peculiarly your's than any Person's I ever met with. I envy it to you. 'Tis pleasant, improving, and useful ; for Reason, like polished Steel, must be

B 3

kept

† The last Paragraph of Letter CLXXIX.

kept bright by Use; if suffered to lye by, it will rust sooner than a baser Metal. Ha! I vow I am pleased with my last Sentence. I flatter myself that it sounds as if you had said it yourself; but it is enough that it is in your Stile, at least.

The Amusements of *Castle-Building*, have been often mine, as well as your's; but I am afraid I have not so high a Pleasure in it. I do not give into the Delirium enough. As for Instance, now my Projects for paying of Debts, have never yet gone farther, than how to discharge our own. Instead of a free Trade for Ireland, my whole Thoughts have been turned upon obtaining a free Ingress and Egress for you, to and from your own House. As for the *grand Secret* of prolonging Life, all my Wishes have ended, in preserving what remains of it, from Sickness or Pain, *not from Decay*. To conclude, the only *amphyctionic* Council I ever framed, was an Alliance with Reason and Religion, in order to preserve the Peace of my own Breast. This, I must confess, was beginning at the wrong End of Imagination, and dissolving the Charm, by bringing about Events too near to Truth, Possibility and Nature.

Pray return my Thanks to Mr. N--- for his polite Lines: but tell him that the Over-payment of a Present, always stops the generous Hand. He seems to be sensible of this himself too, by desiring Nothing more of the same Kind from me, till after his Death. But indeed, that sad Event would, I am afraid, render me rather a Statue for his Tomb, than a Poet for his Elegy. Health and Happiness to him, and you.

Adieu!

Frances.

I. E. T-

L E T T E R CCCCLXIII.

Dear FANNY,

I AMUSED myself, this Morning, with forming a Design of writing a third Volume to the *Triumvirate*, which should consist chiefly of the Memoirs, Character, and Description of *Biographer Triglyph*, in which should occasionally be introduced some curious Anecdotes of Persons well known, which I fancy would entertain the Public.

After I had formed the whole Plan in my Mind, I took it into my Head, according to the Observation, that the first Thing in Intention, is always the last in Execution, to begin at the latter End; and accordingly digested the inclosed Chapter, by Way of Conclusion to the three Volumes.

Keep it for me, as I have made no Copy of it.

Adieu !

Henry.

E P I L O G U E.

Perhaps it may be a Matter of great Satisfaction, both to my courteous and curious Readers too, to be let a little into the Secret who Messieurs Andrews, Beville, Carewe and Triglyph are. And this I chuse to *explain* by a *Riddle*, *Ignotum per Ignotum*. Which, tho' a Paradox in common Sense, I have resolved upon, for that very Reason,

For albeit, I have but a middling Capacity for the ordinary Affairs of Life, perhaps I was never

yet transcended, in any Thing of an *extraordinary* Nature. My Motto has ever been, *Minimus in Minimis, et Maximus in Maximis*; and by this deep Device, of thus expounding a Mystery, *enigmatically*, I must certainly be allowed to have *out-butcbinsoned Hutchinson*, the mystical Hebræan, himself.

As per E X A M P L E.

A R I D D L E.

Dic — Et eris mihi magnus Apollo.

We had a common Father, and one Mother,
And yet among us we had ne'er a Brother;
The same Food nourished us from infant Youth,
Yet never took I Morsel from their Mouth;
Their Raiment was the sole I could command,
And yet I ne'er wore Cloaths at Second-hand;
Their Wives, tho' chaste, I still enjoy at Will,
They mine—all fair—yet neither does an Ill;
My Children theirs' too, and theirs' mine—but
yet,

In this a Bastard we did ne'er beget.
Resolve this Riddle, Reader, and your Gains
Shall be—to have your Labour for your Pains.

S O L U T I O N.

By the CRITICAL REVIEWERS.

Alius et idem.

The Rights of Friends have highly been extolled,
For each to each a *second Self* is called.
A fonder Title your Connexions claim,
For *second Selves* ye are not—but the *same*.

And

And now, since this deep Mystery has been so learnedly developed, 'tis full Time for me to take my Leave of the Public, and subscribe myself, Ladies and Gentlemen, your much obliged, and most obedient Servant, *to command.*

B. T. A. B. C.

P O S T S C R I P T.

'There are not indeed, so many Initials in my Title, as in the mysterious Signature of the ancient and most benevolent Order, of the *Friendly Brothers*; H. F. H. P. S. S. G. G. K. or H. H. P. S. R. K. C. K. &c. But with Deference to his *Grand Benevolence*, and to the *Grand Master* of Free Masons also, be it spoken, I will be bold to affirm, that there is more Cordiality, and real Good-will, in my *single* Society, than in both of the other Orders, put together.

And upon this Hint, it has just now occurred to me, to institute a *disjunct* Association, more universal, and more permanent, than either of the former; which shall be stiled the *Primitive Order of Self*; whose Numbers will be the Generality of Mankind, and whose Tie can be dissolved by Death alone.

Valete et plaudite.

L E T T E R CCCCLXIV.

Dear FANNY,

I HAVE had a Present made me, by Cousin M——, of two entertaining Volumes, in French, stiled *Contes Moraux*, which I shall carry to you, in a few Days, and think it would be

B 5

some

some Amusement to you to translate them. A Work of this Kind, will not bear a vulgar Translation, it must be done by a Person who is capable of writing English with Elegance and Propriety ; for the Style, Language, and Turn of Expression are the chief Beauties of a Composition of this Kind ; and I am very sure that *the Translator of Ninon* must be able to do it Justice.

But lest so formal a Title, as *Moral Tales*, might injure the Sale of your Book, among modern Readers, you must advertise them that the alarming Epithet of *Moral* is, by no Means, here intended in a strict ethic Sense, but is to be understood rather according to the French Expression, *petites Morales*, or the lesser *Morals*, respecting *Manners*, only.

Our Author does not, like *Heraclitus*, fall into a Passion of Grief, at the Vices and Immoralities of Mankind, but, like *Democritus*, into a Fit of Laughter, only, at their Follies and Caprices. In the first Tale, * for Instance, he exposes the romantic Notion of pure, disinterested Love, shews the Passion, as *Ninon* does, to be a mixed Affection, and humourously ridicules the Vanity and Presumption of those who expect, or imagine themselves to be loved, meerly for themselves, alone.

Some other Weakness, or Error, not Vice, is made the Subject of every Tale, throughout these Writings : I should therefore chuse rather to intitle them *Foibles*, than *Morals*, lest the literal Interpretation of *Contes Moraux*, should not convey, or rather might lead one into a Mistake, with Regard to the Scope, and Spirit of this Work.

But the Reader is not here to expect *Richardsonian*, or ———, or ——— Narratives. The
French

* The Alcibiades.

French Fabulist has too much Life and Fancy,
for such tedious *Winter Evening Tales*,

‘ Vexing the dull Ear of a drousy Man.’

The Stories of *Marmontel*, are rather *Moments*,
than *Memoirs*, resembling ingenious Conversations,
intermixed with curious Anecdotes, among a
Set of polite and sensible Company of both Sexes,
in an Afternoon—*passed without Cards*.

The Whole is formed upon a Plan intirely new,
and conducted with most admirable Contrivance,
Wit, Spirit, and Gaiety. Come, spread your
Paper, sharpen your Wit, nib your Pen, and a-
way with it.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T T E R CCCCLXV.

Dear HARRY,

I HAVE received your Triglyph Riddle, and
confess I like it extremely. 'Tis the first Es-
say of the Kind, I ever knew you attempt, in my
Life. What I particularly like in it, is, that it
is *comical*, without being *arch*. I wish I could
say so much of some Chapters, in the former Part
of the Work.

I am impatient for *Marmontel's* Tales, but for
the Amusement of reading them, only. I am no
Translator, by Profession.—It was by meer Ac-
cident

cident I happened to fall into an Essay of this Kind. It was to oblige our lively Friend of *Kilfane*, who has every Thing of the French Woman about her, but the Language. — She found me delighted with the Memoirs of *l'Enclos*, and wanted to have the same Pleasure communicated to herself.

The Success of that Work, notwithstanding a *Folio* of *Press Errata* to a *Duodecimo*, did, I own, encourage me to undertake some other Work of the same Kind, but before I could get the French Books from England, I read Advertisements of them in the London Papers, notifying their being then *under Translation, by an able Hand*, for P. Vaillant, or T. Becket, and P. A. de Hondt, or some other *Traducer* of the French Language, as I term it in my Preface to *Ninon*. †

Now I have seen some of these *able-hand* Productions, which, at the best, had always two Faults : Meerly a *Dictionary* Knowledge of the French or Italian, they translated from, and a vulgar Ignorance of the English Language.

A Gentleman told me that in some of the blind Alleys, of the City of London, he has seen such Labels as this, stuck up — *Here lives A. B. Scrivener, and Translator from the foreign Languages.* These Hackneys are paid so much *per Sheet* for translating Poems, Plays, or *Modeles des Conversations*, as they are for copying out *Bills* or *Actions* in Chancery. — What horrid Stuff must they give us ! And yet there is no helping one's self ; for should any Person be every Way capable of executing such a Work, to Advantage, he would never be able to sell off the smallest Impression of it. — The Book has been in every one's Hands, already,

ready, and there are but few People nice enough to go to the Expence of a good Edition, after having paid for a bad one. And as for the Generality of Readers, a Story is a Story, a Translation, a Translation, and few are capable of judging between a good one, and a bad.

Therefore, good Mr. Task-Master, I beg to be excused from taking Pains, without Profit; for Praise alone was never any Ambition of mine; I was first dragged into Print, without my Consent, and continue still so averse to the unfeminine Vanity of a literary Name, that Nothing, but the vulgar Consideration of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, shall ever bribe me to enter the Lists again.

“ No Hireling she, no Prostitute for Praise.”

The last Part is true, but not the first.—So fare you well, till Friday next, when I know you are under an Engagement to return to your fond, but pusillanimous

Frances.

L E T T E R CCCCLXVI.

Dear FANNY,

Dublin.

I PAID a Visit to Cousin M——, To-day, whom I have not seen, ever since the first Edition of the Series, was published. She said several polite Things, upon the Subject, and added, that though she was better pleased with them, than a Stranger could possibly be, yet she
was

was not so much surprized at my Part of the Correspondence. I knew before, said she, that the Talent for epistolary Writing, was born with you, which, like the Knack of *Story-telling*, is never to be acquired.

I did not understand her. I assured her that our Correspondence was meerly accidental, that we had led one another into it, in the Manner mentioned in the Editor's Preface, and that I did not rememberever to have shewn the least Symptoms of the Talent she mentioned, before that *Æra*.

She then put me in Mind of a Correspondence she and I had held together, an Age or two ago, after she was married, and retired to the Country, and while I was yet a School-Boy.—She had desired me to give her a weekly Account of the Health, and Situations of her Friends, with the News and Occurrences of the Times, for her Amusement, in her Exile. I had always a great Esteem and Affection for her, and obeyed her Commands most punctually.

She shewed me then, some Letters of mine, which she had thought worth preserving, and which pleased me well enough; not on Account of any Merit in them, so much as the Juvenescence of Ideas, which they brought back again to my Mind. The Remembrance, so strongly marked, of that Time of Life, when an Apple was a *Desert*, a Puppet-show an Entertainment to me, and a Saddle a Throne.

However, I shall send you a Copy of one of them, to shew you that Turn of Reflection, which had so early got Possession of me, with the Politeness and Gallantry I was even then capable of.

The L E T-

The L E T T E R.

To Mrs. M—

I AM neither too rich, nor too wise, and yet, believe me, am not contented. I have formed a great many Schemes for Happiness, which interfere with one another. One of them alone, cannot afford Satisfaction, and two, or more of them, are inconsistent together; one cannot be a private Man, and a King, at the same Time, and yet, in neither of these Conditions alone, could I be perfectly at Ease.

To be continually in your Company, would afford continual Happiness, but as that would be contrary to your Scheme of Pleasure, it must, of Force, be so to mine. In Pity then, supply me with some Rules, whereby to attain what I desire, and to regulate the Conduct of my Life, to such a rational End.

Believe to be sincere, in this Request, as well as in the Assurance that, I am,

Madam, &c.

L E T T E R CCCCLXVII.

Dear FANNY,

AS I have got into a Way of Essay-writing, of late, I send you a Paper I design for the Chronicle. It took its Rise from a Conversation which happened here, after Dinner, Yesterday, in which most of the Company joined to abuse Prime Ministers, and inveigh against the Privy Councils of both Kingdoms. They soon left me Nothing to say on their Side of the Question, therefore

therefore I took upon me the wrong Side of the Argument, as you know I sometimes do, in order to have some Share in the Conversation. When I retired to my Chamber, I sat down, and digested the Speciousness of my Plea, into the following mock Defence, intitled

A modest APOLOGY for MINISTERS of
S T A T E.

Short-sighted Politicians exclaim against this useful and necessary Officer. But 'tis more than probable, that those who would be Ministers, not those who would have none, are the Persons who make the greatest Bustle about the Matter. But supposing this Clamour to arise really, from a more disinterested Motive, perhaps we may be able to prove the Advantages of this *prescriptive* Part of our Constitution, from the very Resentment that is shewn against it.

Our national Polity is most admirably constructed, upon the Equipoise, and joint Concurrence of three *Estates*. The two of Lords, and Commons, are large Bodies, and, it may be presumed, composed of Men of the best Sense, Knowledge, Merit, and Fortune, selected from the Community. The third Estate, too, though constituted only of one Person, yet as the King is supposed always to act, *by and with the Advice of his Council*, may be looked upon as a *collective* Body also.

This Council we may conclude to be culled out from the Members of the two Houses of Parliament, of the highest Rank, Employ, Talents, or Qualifications. And as such Persons must therefore, have a due Regard, on the one Hand, for the Prerogative of the Crown, from whence
their

their Honours, Posts, or Pensions, are derived ; and, on the other, a strict Attention to the Liberty of the Subject, upon which their Lives, Properties, and other Emoluments depend, they may be considered as a Counterpoise, or Check, against the Incroachments of any of the three Estates ; and in a Word, are a political Extract of them all.

However, this fine Pattern of State Mechanism, may sometimes be disconcerted by the bad Principles, or mistaken Policy of any of the three constituent Parts. The King, for Instance, from a false Ambition, or Lust of Power, may be tempted, as was the Case in Charles the First, and James the Second's Reign, to extend Prerogative beyond the Law ? which, if he should happen to be endowed with any of those popular Virtues, that *Cato* cursed in *Cæsar*, Affability, Liberality, or Clemency, he might possibly effect so far, as to reduce the Legislature to Despotism. On the other Hand, the Senate, from a wrong Notion of Liberty, or ill-judged Principles of Government, may be for clipping the Prerogative, till, by Degrees, as in the Case of the *Long Parliament*, the State might deviate unawares, into a Republic.

Now here, a Prime Minister, *Deus interfit*, most happily intervenes, to prevent the fatal Consequences of either of these Extremes. For, in the first Case, he prevents the Monarch from ever becoming popular, by intercepting all Manner of Intercourse between him and his Subjects, which might obtain him any Manner of Sway over their Confidence, or Affections. His very Virtues an artful Minister contrives to arrogate to himself, as all Liberalities of Pensions, Places, Pardons, or Honours, are conferred and conveyed through his Channel.

In

In the other Instance likewise, there can be as little Danger of Republican Principles gaining Ground in a Senate under the Influence of a Minister, who must secure a Majority there, in order to maintain his Post, and screen him from all Enquiry about the Misapplication of public Money, Breach of national Trust, *cum multis*. And if a Sense of Oppression in the Subject, as it often happens, should arise to such an Height, as to threaten a civil War, it is but sacrificing the Minister to popular Resentment, and all becomes Peace and Harmony on the Instant; while the *Demagogue* of this deluded People raises himself upon his Ruins, and so the Ministerial Game begins again.

Now, without this lucky Intervention, *Dignus vindice nodus*, by preventing Popularity on the one Side, and destroying public Virtue on the other, England would long since have been reduced to the State of her Neighbours; to the Despotism of the French on one Hand, or the Democracy of the Dutch on the other—From either of which, *ob! Ministers of Grace, defend us*. Amen.

R. G.

N. B. This Essay was wrote before Mr. *Pitt* was appointed principal Secretary of State; whose Ministry has happily blended the Freedom of Republics, with the Spirit of Monarchy.

L E T-

L E T T E R CCCCLXVIII.

Dear HARRY,

I RECEIVED your political Paradox, and it entertained me. You have proved Ministers to be *necessary Evils*, at least. Something like Women, one to preserve, and the other to continue the State.

This Kind of Argument resembles the French Game, called *Renversè*, where every Point you gain is for the Advantage of the Adversary. 'Tis like looking in the Glass too, where one's left Hand appears their Right.

You have a great Deal of this Turn in you, of *helping a lame Argument over a Style*, as you termed it once, and I really think you equal, in this Way, to Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill*, who they say was the best *Paralogist*, in the World.

I have heard you say 'tis like practising Fencing with the left Hand, in order to become ambodexter; it renders one more *habile* certainly; but may not an Habit of viewing Things in a wrong Light, be apt, sometimes, to impose upon one's own Reason? Whence are all the Arguments of Atheists and Libertines, but from this Source? Is not ——— But I feel myself growing ridiculous at becoming serious, where you are only in Jest. I ask your Pardon, and am, dear Harry, your ever affectionate Wife.

Frances.

L E T -

LETTER CCCCLXIX.

Dear HARRY,

Dunlary, Sept. 30.

THE Weather still continues fair, but the Air is crisp, and the Sea as cold as melting Snow. I bathed To-day, and rejoice that 'tis the last of my Penance. Resolution, to be sure, is a very good Thing, but certainly 'tis a much better to have no farther Occasion for it. This I hope is my Case at present, for I think my Rheumatism is quite cured.

I wrote the inclosed Lines, this Morning, with a Pencil, on the *wooden Wall* of my Booth, just before I equipt myself for my *Voyage*. I cannot, I am sorry for it, write as well as *Prior*, but I can do more than he could, *I can swear to the Truth of my Song.*

Great Venus, Offspring of the Waves,
 Oh! hear thy Suppliant, while she laves.
 With humble Modesty I sue,
 And ask a Boon that's something new.
 To me thy choicest Gifts impart,
 Not to enslave, but keep one Heart,
 Thy Grace-imparting Zone, ah! lend,
 To please my Husband, Lover, Friend;
 Let me to his fond Eyes appear,
 For ever lovely, ever dear,
 No other Swain I wish to charm,
 No Love but his, my Breast can warm,
 For his dear Sake I thus explore
 The chilling Wave, and Health implore
 To deck me with her rosy Hue,
 And still my passing Youth renew.

Hear

Hear then, and grant thy Votary's Prayer,
 With Hymen join'd, *for once* appear,
 And though ten Years of Life have roll'd,
 Since first we lov'd, let it be told
 Ages to come, that still thy Power
 Remains the same as in that Hour,
 When first our mutual Vows were made,
 When first thy Precepts were obey'd.
 Long may our Loves this moral Truth proclaim,
 That Hymen cheers, not damps the virtuous
 Flame.

Frances.

L E T T E R CCCCLXX.

Dear FANNY,

I HAVE been employed, Yesterday Morning, in sorting and separating our Books, in order to form a Library for you, and another for myself. In your Catalogue I have inserted *Don Quixotte*, and by Way of taking Leave of it, I sat down, Yesterday Evening, to look into a Book which I had never read a Chapter of, since I was seventeen Years old. It caught Hold of me, I read till I went to Bed, and have spent most of this Day in the same Amusement.

This is *Jarvis's* Edition, which is the last; and I suppose the best; but yet it has only given me Occasion to lament that the Work has not been better translated. However, this may not be the Fault of the Translator, 'tis difficult, almost impossible, to do Justice to a Writing of *Humour*; and I agree with Lord *Wharton*, who said it was worth any Person's While to take the Trouble

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ble of learning Spanish, meerly to have the Pleasure of reading *Don Quixotte* in the Original.

Cervantes had too much Spirit to be correct, and has broke the Thread of his Story, in several Places; and in others spun it out, beyond it's Strength. The Novel of the *Curious Impertinent* is but impertinently introduced, as it has not the least Connection with the main Story, not even enough to form an *Episode*, as the other Stories have. It is entertaining and ingenious enough, in itself, but has no Business there.

It puts me in Mind of a curious Line, in a ridiculous Ballad, I once met with. The *Garland* supposes a Gentleman and a Lady to be walking together, in a Summer's Evening, through the *Meadows and Fields*, and then absurdly breaks in with this Expression,

He play'd her a Tune, by the Way, on her Harpsichord.

Now, though an *Overture* of this Sort, might have been an agreeable Amusement enough, to a Lady, at a proper Time and Place, yet here certainly the *Decorum* of it was quite destroyed, though the *Dulce* might remain. I dare say the Bard meant the *Guitar*, or some such portable Instrument; but the *Tyranny* of *Rhyme*, wrested his Sense, as has been the Case with abler Poets than himself.

But to quit this *Badinage*, let me take Notice of the Title of this Novel, than which Nothing can be more absurd and improper. The Story is this: An Husband has a Mind to try the Fidelity of his Wife, in order to raise her the more in his own Esteem. He prevails upon an intimate Friend

Friend of his to make the Experiment, and it ends unhappily to all the Parties.

I have never seen the original Spanish, nor do I understand the Language; but to judge from the Catastrophe, the *fatal Curiosity* must have been the true Meaning of the Title, which all the ignorant Translators have rendered *The Curious Impertinent*, giving to a Tragedy the Title of a Comedy. Just so they have stiled Scarron's Work, *A Comical Romance*, from a literal Interpretation of the French Title, *Roman Comique*; whereas, from the Subject of the Piece, the Title of it should have been construed *A Theatrical Novel*.

But these are Instances, among a Thousand, of the extreme Insufficiency of the Generality of Translators.—The Liberty of the Press should be ever held sacred, in a Land of Freedom, with Regard to all Strictures upon public Measures, on which the common Interest of the Nation depends; but with Regard to all Works of Literature, it were much to be wished that *Licensors* were appointed, in the several Departments of polite Learning. This I recommend to the *Falklands* of the Age we live in, which abounds so remarkably with Patrons of Letters, in all it's Branches. And Reason good,---those who have Merits to record, naturally encourage those who are best qualified to transmit them.—Good Translations from the approved French and Italian Writers, might enrich our Language with elegant Turns, and copious Expressions, instead of debasing it with vulgar Phrases, and *scrivener Idoms*.*

Farewel,

Henry.

L E T-

* See Letter CCCCLXV. Par. 5

LETTER CCCCLXXI.

Dear HARRY,

I HAVE amused myself, all this Morning, with turning over the Heap of Pamphlets which lie in your Closet, and have selected together those which are upon moral or religious Subjects. Thus have I been employed, like the Angel at the last Day, separating the Good from the Bad.

I have a Mind to make a Compilation of Essays, upon these interesting Subjects; many of which may be pickt up out of the monthly Magazines, and daily Papers. Many Passages, from your own Writings too, might be introduced very properly in a Work of this Kind, which I should style, *The Christian Chronicle*.

I dare hope that a Collection of this Sort would be well received; for I think that there is more Virtue still left in the World, even than the World itself imagines. Nay those who are debauched themselves, would at least have their Children virtuous.

But then, these Writings must not be published in the Style of Sermons, nor any Text or Authority attempted to be urged, to such a Race of Philosophers as we are become, that has not it's Foundation in the *self-sufficient Weakness* of human Reason. For there is so strange a Perverseness in Mankind, with Regard to this Point, that I have heard some Ignorants say that Divines are not to be credited, as they have a *Self-Interest* in the Success of their Doctrines. As if we were not all equally *self-interested*, in the tremendous Business of Salvation!

The

The Reflections which have, all this Day, occurred to my Mind, upon these Subjects, have done me more Good, than the Perusal of a Volume would have done. Reading is the Food, Conversation the Exercise, but Contemplation the Physic of the Mind.

————— ‘ ’Tis most true,
 ‘ That musing Meditation most affects
 ‘ The pensive Secrecy of desert Cell,
 ‘ Far from the chearful Haunt of Men and
 ‘ Herds,
 ‘ And sits as safe, as in the Senate-house.’

I will indulge myself in Thought, for writing restrains it too much, so, my dear *Harry*,

Adieu !

Frances.

LETTER CCCCLXXII.

Dear FANNY,

I HOPE to have the Pleasure of meeting you in *Dublin*, next *Wednesday*, for we are preparing here to go up to the Meeting of Parliament. They say it is likely to be a warm Session, for the *Patriots* are in as deep Council, as if they were forming a Conspiracy together.

It would be an useful Work for some ingenious Writer to lay open to the Publick, the Difference between *Popularity* and *Mobilarity*; that the World need no longer be deceived in Opinion, nor inflamed in Conduct, by the plausible, but fallacious Pretences of some Haranguers.

The *mobilar* Spirit infused into the People of Ireland, in 1753, has been the Root of all the Tumults and Risings in this Kingdom ever since. They were first made mad with a Notion that all *Governors* sent over to us from England, had it in Commission, to plunder and enslave us. Their Authority then was looked upon as Tyranny, and it was natural to resist it.

We seem to have no other Method of manifesting our *Patriotism*, but by distressing Government; and our Drift is plain, by our being bought off. This very Opposition lays Government under the Necessity of multiplying those very Evils we so loudly, and with so much Reason, complain of. Places and Pensions must be increased, to enable them to carry on the necessary Business of the Nation; for such is the Corruption

ruption of the Times, that we must be bribed, even to serve ourselves.

Would our Legislators shew themselves Patriots, without Equivocation, let them give Attention to the Framing of good Laws, to the Encouragement of Manufactures, of Agriculture, and to the Reformation of Manners. This would be sufficient for those who solely intended the Good of their Country, and were to be satisfied with that Praise and Reward which arises from Virtue alone. The Rest are but Mountebanks, who only strut the Stage, for their own Emoluments, to the Destruction of their Patients' Health.

' I love the People.

' But do not like to *stage* me to their Eyes.

' Though it do well, I do not relish well

' Their loud Applause, and *Ave's* vehement ;

' Nor do I think the Man of safe Discretion,

' That does affect it.'

Farewel,

Henry.

P. S. Write to me by *Tuesday's* Post to *Kilcul-*
len. It will be great Satisfaction to me to know
how you do, and our Arthur too, before Dinner.

LETTER CCCCLXXIII.

The Farm.

Dear HARRY,

OUR poor dear Friend, I am afraid, has not long to live. One may see in his Eyes, as through a Lamp, the near Extinction of it's Fire; and his Pains seem to have left him, meerly from a Want of Strength to feel them.

He is sensible of all this, himself, but continues his Chearfulness still, while he can keep himself awake. Mrs. N—— thinks he does not sufficiently *prepare* himself for Death. Devotees make too great Account of Forms; regarding too much *the Outside of the Platter*.

What is a Death-Bed Repentance! To ask Forgiveness for Sins, when in a Condition to sin no longer—To be rather afraid than sorry—To feel Attrition, only, without Contrition—To dread God as a Magistrate, meerly, not reverence him as a Parent. To make a formal Confession, and pray Remission of Sins, perhaps lurking still in the Heart, and even in the Article of Death unrepented of. Deceitful and tremendous Scene!

Our dear Arthur may make the same Answer that *Socrates* did, for indeed his Life has been his Preparation for Death; and is really an edifying Sight at present. Habits must be fixed in Youth; our Minds become too weak for Virtue, when our Bodies are rendered too feeble for Vice. An Indolence of Vice is not Virtue.

' At

' At length the Tumult of his Soul's appeas'd,
 ' And ev'ry Doubt and anxious Scruple eas'd ;
 ' Boldly he proves the dark, uncertain Road,
 ' The Peace his holy Comforter bestow'd,
 ' Guides and protects him like a guardian }
 ' God.'

Amen !

Frances.

C 3

L E T.

LETTER CCCCLXXIV.

Dear HARRY,*The Farm.*

I SHALL go to Town, To-morrow, to meet you, according to the Advice of your last Letter. As to the two Particulars you fondly desire to be resolved about, I am, thank God, in perfect Health, and our Arthur just as I described him in my last.

I was shewn a Poem this Morning, which the Person said he did not know had ever appeared in Print, and as it is upon the present Subject, and that I love arresting pretty fugitive Pieces, and laying them by, I shall copy out and send you, for your Amusement on the Road.

AN HYMN to HEALTH.

WRITTEN in SICKNESS.

Sweet as the fragrant Breath of genial May,
O! come, thou fair Hygea, heavenly born,
More lovely than the Sun's returning Ray,
To northern Regions at the Half-Year's Morn.

Where shall I seek thee? In the wholesom Grot,
Where Temperance her scanty Meal enjoys,
Or Peace, contented with her humble Lot,
Beneath her Thatch th' inclement Blast defies.

Swept from each Flower that sips the Morning
Dew,
Thy Wing besprinkles all the Scenes around,
Where'er thou fliest, the Blossoms blush anew,
And purple Violets paint the hallow'd Ground.
Thy

Thy Presence renovated Nature shews,
Each Shrub with variegated Hue is dy'd,
Each Tulip with redoubled Lustre glows,
And all Creation smiles with flow'ry Pride.

But, in thy Absence, Joy is seen no more,
The Landscape wither'd ev'n in Spring appears,
The Morn lours ominous o'er the dusky Shore,
And Evening Suns set half extinct in Tears.

Ruthless Disease ascends when thou art gone,
From the dark Regions of the Abyss below,
With Pestilence, the Guardian of her Throne,
Breathing Contagion from the Realms of Woe.

In vain her Citron Groves Italia boasts,
Or Po the Balsam of her weeping Trees,
In vain Arabia's aromatic Coasts,
Tincture the Pinions of the passing Breeze.

Me, abject me, with pale Disease oppress'd,
Heal with the Balm of thy prolific Breath;
Rekindle Life within my clay-cold Breast,
And shield my Youth from Canker-Worms of Death.

Then on the verdant Turf, thy fav'rite Shrine,
Restor'd to thee a Votary I'll come,
Grateful to offer as a Rite divine,
Each Herb that grows round Æsculapius' Tomb.

LETTER CCCCLXXV.

Dear FANNY,

I HAVE spent this Week in reading *Bolingbroke's* philosophical Works. His Style and Manner are captivating, and are capable of seducing any Reader who will suffer himself to be led away by him, without stopping now and then, and thinking a little for himself.

The Way I took, was this:—When I had gone about Half through him, I opened the Manuscript of the *Triumvirate*; and read over my own *Confession of Faith*, with Attention. * I might have turned to much better Writings, upon that Subject, but my own was shorter, and one's own Arguments have generally a better Effect on the Mind, than those of others. Besides, I could not readily recollect any of the Divines, who had ventured to *Reason*, upon an *Article of Faith*.

I have just now finished his last Volume, and shall compose my Mind to wholesom Reflections for the Remainder of this Day, upon the whole Scope of the Work; and in order to fix them more strongly in my Mind, I shall write them down here, as they may arise, without waiting to digest, or connect them.

Abstract Ideas not able to fix the Attention, or govern the Mind of Man. Sensible Objects, Ceremonies, &c. therefore necessary. There is a Religion for a Philosopher, and a Religion for a Mechanic; though their Faith the same. Whatever Belief, Opinion, or Awe, is most likely

* See Chapter CXLII.

likely to direct and rule, the Actions and Morals of Mankind, must consequently, be right.

Certain difficult and scrupulous Persons may say, that a pretended Revelation, though answerable to so good a Purpose, is notwithstanding a Lye; therefore, &c. It may be so, in *Terms*, but not in *Morals*, which is all we need here, contend for. A Revelation has been the universal and continued Belief of Mankind, from the first Account of Time, the Necessity and Expediency of it, then, must be agreeable to the general Reason of Man, and *Vox Populi*, &c.

Why then, did not God give us a System of Religion, from the first? If I say he did, you are answered. If I don't affirm, I may answer by asking, why he did not give a System of political Laws? But in Effect he has done both, by giving Reason to Man, from whence they are both deduced; the Modes only left to his Judgment and Prudence, to be adapted as Circumstance, or Convenience, might require.

Cavilling Theists may urge, that all revealed Religion gives an improper Character of God; debases the Idea of his infinite Power, Perfection, &c. and is therefore Blasphemy. But this is still quarrelling about Words, and is absurd also, by tending to prove that any Notion of a God, at all, must be Blasphemy, because all Ideas of him, must fall infinitely short of his Nature.

The Pagan Religions inculcated Morals, and had therefore, their salutary Use, among the People, though Philosophers laughed at them. But then they never attempted to unsettle the *political Faith* of their Country, about them. The Stories of the *Panttheon*, were only poetical Fictions, and suppose it were even granted that the Theology of *the Fathers*, are but Metaphy-

sical ones, yet why should not modern Philosophers, be at least, as good Common-Wealth's Men, as the Ancients were? For Truth, like Lightning, may give only *Light* to one Man, but *Fire* to another.

I am pleased with a Sentence of *Samuel Johnson's*, upon the Publication of this Work. *Ba-lingbroke*, said he, had charged a Cannon against Heaven, with all the Artillery of Hell, and *Mal-let* * set a Match to it.

More Thoughts, on the same Subject, are still occurring to me, but the Servant waits to carry this Letter to the Post.

Adieu !

Henry.

* The Editor of the Work,

L E T.

LETTER CCCCLXXVI.

Dear FANNY,

THE Train of Thinking I had got into, in my last Letter, continued itself for the Rest of the Evening; but all I am able to recollect of it, at present, is an Observation which I think remarkable, and which I never remember to have been taken Notice of before, that occurred to me, at that Time.

Reflecting upon Socrates's ordering a Cock to be sacrificed to *Æsculapius*, at the Time of his Death, in Deference to the Superstition of his Country—to avoid Giving of Offence, to weak Minds—the Comedy of the *Clouds*, came into my Mind; and one Passage in it, struck me strongly, for the first Time.

Aristophanes hints plainly at a *Trinity*, by the Mouth of *Socrates*; and calls it *Chaos*, and *Clouds* and *Tongue*. These three Expressions I think, may without much Straining of their Sense, be interpreted, The Origin of Nature, The Comforter, or Refresher, and the Logos.

I much wonder that those deep Divines, who have been ransacking all *Mythology*, and squeezing every Letter of the Hebrew Alphabet, for Mystery, have not yet hit upon this Remark, which I here most generously make them a Present of. Perhaps, this might have been one of the Reasons for *Socrates's* being said to be a *Christian*, before *Christianity*.

There is a great Deal of *Humour* in that Comedy. It must have raised the highest Mirth, and provoked the highest Indignation, imaginable, at the same Time, according to the respective Dispositions of the Audience. However, the
virtuous

virtuous Part of the Spectators, prevailed so strongly, on the first Night of it's Appearance, that it was never suffered to be exhibited a second Time. And yet, so precarious is the Fate of Things, that very *Lampoon* laid the Foundation of all that Virulence of Prosecution, which persecuted that great Man to Death, some Years after.

' To subdue th' unconquerable Mind,
' To make one Reason have the same Effect,
' Upon all Apprehensions; to force this,
' Or that Man, to think just as I do;
' Impossible—unless Souls, which differ
' Like human Faces, were alike in all.'

Farewel,

Henry.

LET-

L E T T E R CCCCLXXVII.

Dear HARRY,

MR. — was to pay me a Visit this Morning, and we had a good Deal of Conversation about you, but principally on your Writings.

He told me he liked them all, extremely well, as to the Matter, Argument, and Sentiment; but thought that there was rather too great an *Audacité*, (his Word) in the Style and Expression.

He said that you frequently take too much Liberty with the English Language; using Words often, in a different Sense, from the common Acceptation of them; running Nouns into Verbs, and turning Verbs into Nouns again; to the Confusion of all Grammar.

He said that this was *trop Hazardé*, (his own Expression) and presuming, for any Writer, who had not already established a Character, sufficient to be his *own Authority*.

As his Charge was general, I could only defend you generally; I said, that all Authors of any Character at all, had Something peculiar, in their Manner of expressing themselves; and that Writers are as much distinguished by their Style, as Printers by their Type.

That whether it might be owing to my having been used to the same Manner of expressing yourself, in common Conversation, or no, I perceived no greater Boldness in your Writings, than the allowed Privilege which Scholars use, of rescuing Words from their present *Decadence*, (my own Word) by bring them back again, to their primitive Derivation.

This

This Liberty, I confessed, might sometimes render you unintelligible, to many Men, to many Women, and to many Children; but then, said I, who would write for such Readers?

As to the *Nouning* and *Verbing*, which he so heavily charged you with, I told him I dared answer for it that you never *confounded Grammar*, though I owned you sometimes puzzled a Dictionary, — and might hereafter enrich one.

The only Particular he entered into, was the Word *Purpose*, which he said you generally use, differently from other Writers, instead of the Verb *Propose* --- I was pleased to have him come to a Point, within my Compass. I told him that to *purpose*, and to *propose*, were not only Words of *different*, but of *contrary* Meanings, That to *purpose* was to intend, or resolve, within one's self. --- To *Propose* was to offer, or submit a Thing to the Choice or Determination of another.

I owned, indeed, that this Distinction is seldom attended to, in Speech or Writing, but surely, manifest bad English can never be of sufficient Authority to bind one down to a false Usage.

But I must now have done with all farther Criticism, for I am just called to Cards, which has a privileged Dialect of it's own. So Hearts is the *Triump*, the Word, and

Adieu!

Frances.

L E T T E R CCCCLXXVIII.

Dear HARRY,

I AM extremely unhappy in having this Article of News to communicate to you, that poor H. G. is gone mad. Good God! what Security has any one for enjoying their Senses a Day, after so extraordinary an Instance of this Sort of Affliction.

He was young, chearful, and sensible. He had neither *Passions*, nor *Learning*, beyond a School-Boy. His Constitution sound, his Fortune whole, and his Mind unbroken. No mortified Ambition, no puffed-up Pride, no disappointed Love.---No severed Friendship---nor no *conscious Guilt*. In fine, no Fever in the Blood, nor Anguish in the Mind, to inflame or fret the Fibres of the Brain.

Under such a Character and Description as this, one would as soon have taken a Lease of his Sanity, as of his Life. Whence proceeds his Disorder, then? Are we struck with Phrenzy as with Lightning, in a direct Line? This was the Opinion of the Ancients, at least, who supposing both to come from Heaven, held the Person or Place sacred, that was smitten by either.

I fancy I see you making a low Bow to me, now, for this Piece of literary Information, but I would use the Prerogative of our Sex, and prate away for an Hour or two, regardless whether I informed, or entertained, if it could serve to banish the Thought of my unhappy Friend.---But the Subject is too serious for this, so I shall take my Leave, and betake myself to fitter Reflections.

Adieu!

Frances.

L E T-

LETTER CCCCLXXIX.

Dear FANNY,

I HAVE been reading, this Morning, an extraordinary Story. In the Year 1753, a French Mechanist Philosopher exhibited to the Public, an *Automaton*, resembling a Man of such curious Artifice, that it's Speech and Motion appeared perfectly natural and human. It spoke Sentences, and performed several surprizing Feats, which might cheat any Person who was not apprized of the Machinery, into an Opinion of it's being a living Creature.

I am afraid this Piece of Workmanship, has been executed with a very mischievous Design; because there has been published, lately, in France, an execrable Treatise; with this Title, *Man a Machine*. I have read it, and think that the Marquis d'Argens, who is the Author of this and the Jewish Letters, is a Man of Wit, but a very poor Philosopher.

However, as the Generality of Mankind, are much more deficient in that Respect, than this Author, the very Title of the Book, is capable of doing a great Deal of Harm. Even the great Sanctions of Religion, added to the Laws of Man, are not sufficient to secure the Peace and Safety, of Civil Society. How much more precarious must these become, when human Means, are left to themselves? For if Men be Machines, Death must annihilate all Sensation.

If the curious Mechanist, mentioned above, has framed his Clock-work with a View of supporting such weak and wicked Reasonings, as these, he certainly deserves to feel the whole Weight of those Punishments, which he would endeavour

endeavour to set bad Men free from the Apprehension of. Prometheus indeed is said to have stolen Fire from *Heaven*, to animate a Statue of Clay, but the Moral of this Fiction is the very Reverse of the Author and Artificer's Attempt, here mentioned; who seem to have borrowed theirs' from *Hell*.

There is a Story, I have somewhere read or heard, which occurs to me upon this Occasion; that a very adept Chymist produced, once, before the State of Venice, a Piece of malleable Glass; upon which they highly commended the Ingenuity of the Performance, but considering well, that this Art would render Gold and Silver, of little Value; that this would destroy the Medium of Traffic, put a Stop to Trade, and prevent the mutual Intercourse of Nations, they ordered the Virtuoso to immediate Execution.

Philosophy is at a Loss to know what Term to style this Action by.—Shall we call it cruel Justice, or just Cruelty? But the Moral, however, is obvious.

Adieu!

Henry.

L E T.

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Adieu!

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER CCCCLXXX.

Dear FANNY,

THE Subject of my last Letter led me into some good Reflections; I love to indulge my Mind in them, and shall think away, as usual, upon Paper.

It really affords a very gloomy Prospect, to take a View of Mankind, with Regard to the tremendous Article of Salvation! How few are free from damning Vices! How much fewer ever rise to any Degree of Virtue, even by the common Road of Morality! Fewer still are governed by the Principles of Religion, in general; but how scarce the Harvest of those who are guided by the great Lights of the Revealed?

But, even of these, I fear the far greater Number are not actuated by a *lively saving Faith*, but render, as it were, a meer, cold, philosophic Assent to the Truths of the *Gospel*; and may, at best, be deemed but *lukewarm* Christians; whereas the true saving Faith is an active, lively, warm, and feeling Conviction; the first Step toward which, must be, a sincere Wish that it may be true, and a charming Hope that it is so, formed upon a just Reasoning that it would be better for the World, it was, at least, believed to be so, that, taking in all Circumstances, it would be better still, upon the Whole, that it really was so, and from the Analogy of the whole Works, and Dispensations of God, in the framing, and governing this World, that therefore, it must certainly be so. For as Philosophy has already determined that *whatever is, is right*,* surely, it were

no

* Pope's Ethics.

no Presumption, in Divines, to add, that *whatever is right, as certainly is.*

All Modes or Principles of Religion, before the Christian Faith, were but blasphemous Nonsense. The most refined heathen Morality falls short of the Scripture Ethics. The cobweb System of the Deists, *Beauty, Fitness, Taste, moral Sense, &c.* is absurd and gross, in this Particular, that by making *Virtue it's own Reward*, they have rendered it sensual, and it may be deemed a Sort of *virtuous Lust*, while Christianity may be more chastely styled a *religious Love*.

However, the modern Deists pretend to charge Sensuality too, upon Christians, and *Shaftsbury* has this witty Bubble, in some Part of his frothy Writings—"That the Sanctions of Rewards and Punishments, have rendered Religion so mercenary, that he does not see what Merit there can be in a good Christian, worth rewarding."

This, indeed, I am afraid, is true, with Regard to the lukewarm Christian, abovementioned, or one who is governed, or restrained, by Fear alone; but reflects not upon that saving Faith which actuates the whole Man with the Christian Love and religious Adoration of God; whose whole Soul is wrapt up in the sublime Contemplation of infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness, and whose Actions are regulated solely by a fond, and disinterested Complacency toward those great and essential Attributes in the Almighty Being. The *seeing* divine Truths, may make Men *speculative* Christians, but the *feeling* them is necessary to render us *practical* ones.

I am afraid that the Virtue of Deists, and moral Philosophers, who exclude the Sanction of Rewards

Rewards and Punishments, is generally little better than a *Virtuoso Taste* for Pictures, Flowers, Medals, &c. which Persons, in Ease and Affluence, may cherish and entertain themselves with, but would be tempted to sacrifice often to the Pleasures of Sense, to the Improvement, or Saving of their Fortunes. This refined speculative Idea, never made any Man a Martyr, for his Religion or his Country.

We live like Brutes, almost the best of us. Just preserve ourselves within the Verge of Nature, without enrapturing our Souls, with Hopes, Wishes, and Contemplations befitting a Creature that is soon to partake of an higher Order of Intelligence—in Happiness—or Misery—

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T-

L E T T E R CCCCLXXXI.

Dear HARRY,

I RECEIVED both your Letters, and read them with great Satisfaction and Pleasure. I am delighted whenever I find you launch out into such interesting Subjects as these.—I like you much better in your *Andrew's* Character, than your *Carew* one †. ‘It well becomes a Man, as *Ninon* says of the Count *de Gramont*, who is ‘no longer young, to forget that he ever had ‘been so.’ ‡ But you have a Right, my *Harry*, to expect perpetual Youth, though not in the puerile Enjoyments of this Life. Your Actions, ever since I have known you, intitle you to it, and all your Thoughts should, and I am rejoiced to find are, still turned toward the Contemplation of that immortal Æra.

How wretched should I have been, with any other Kind of Man! How miserable must it be to love a Person here, whom we may have Reason to fear for, hereafter! May I ever, not only govern my Actions, but guard even my very Thoughts, in such a Manner as may continue my Communion with you in that Place, where *Momus's* Wish shall be accomplished, and that we shall converse intuitively together, by Hearts alone. §

Amen.

Frances.

L E T-

† Alluding to the *Triumvirate*.‡ In one of her Letters to St. *Evremond*.

§ The Satyrift of the Gods, who said that Man was formed imperfect, because he had not a Window placed in his Breast, to afford Inspection into the inmost Recesses of his Soul.

LETTER CCCCLXXXII.

Dear FANNY,

I WAS not able to execute your Commissions myself. So if you don't like the Fancy and Price, you are to quarrel with Mrs. L—— about them, who was the Person I employed, as I have been confined these three Days with that Serpent in my Bosom, the Cholic.

This often renders my Life extremely miserable, and makes me a bad Christian too. We are advised to 'take no Heed for the Morrow, what we shall eat, or what we shall drink;' but alas! my constant Attention must be given to these Articles, lest 'sufficient to the Day, &c.'

The Things I love best, all Fruits and Vegetables are forbidden; as if Physicians thought the Serpent had instilled his Poison into every Thing in the Garden, as Divines say he did into our Great Grandmother. But indeed all Foods, I think, equally disagree with me; so that I must never expect to be well, 'till I become a Spirit, and can live without the dangerous Helps of Meat or Drink.

This is the eighteenth Year since this Disorder first seized me. What a Constitution both of Body and Mind, must I have had, to stand such frequent and severe Attacks! My Constitution is to the full as valid during the Intervals of these Agonies, as my Years will admit of, and my Spirits have never yet been conquered by the Continuance of the Distemper; which has all the Effects of Poison, except it's final Ease.

However,

However, as

FRANCIS

' The young Disease, which shall subdue at
' length.

' Grows with our Growth, and strengthens
' with our Strength :'

I suppose this Disorder to be my peculiar Speck of Mortality, which is to mark my Body for the Grave ; but if it proceeds no faster, than it has hitherto done, it may not be so much deemed the *Arrow* of Death, as the *Sickle* of Time ; and it is pretty equal to me, what Instrument the old Mower whets his Scythe with.

Adieu !

Henry.

LET-

LETTER CCCCLXXXIII.

My dear HARRY,

I HAD a very disagreeable Journey hither. The Road, you know, is dull and tedious, and the Company, to the full, as much so. Therefore you may conclude that I never opened my Eyes, but to number the Mile-Stones, nor my Mouth, except to yawn.

Don't some Philosophers say that we bring no Notices with us into the World, but pick them all up here, through the Medium of the Senses? And that even the very abstract Ideas, of *Time and Space*, are apprehended in our Minds, by the *Succession* of Ideas; of Events and Objects only?

My Journey, and Company, for these two Days past, have equally contradicted their Assertion. 'Tis certainly the *Continuance*, not the *Change* of Ideas, that renders Time long. *Variety* shortens it. Let any one but measure, in their own Mind, the Length of an Evening, past in agreeable, and in dull Company. And who has not thought a *Sermon* longer than a *Play*?

And as for Space, you'll please to inform the Philosophers, in my Name, that a dull Road is always more tedious than a pleasant one, and that Diversity of Objects, Views and Prospects, would make a Journey of an Hundred Miles appear shorter than one of fifty, through a Desert.

I don't go so far as to say, that these Circumstances can vary the *vibrating Periods* of the one, * or the *geometrical Paces* of the other, (for I must speak *definitively*, before Philosophers,) but all I contend

* Moments, or the first Articles of Time, are measured by the Vibrations of a Pendulum.

contend for, is, that they make a vast Difference in the *Conception of the Mind*, which is all that is necessary to support my *Q. E. D.* *

Mrs. C—— came to see me this Evening, and helped to *shorten it*. She is an agreeable, chearful, good-humoured old Maid——*rara Avis*. She told me a Story, which pleases me extremely. You shall hear it too.

A Mr. *Gumbleton* made a very bad Husband, for several Years of his Life. Squandered away his Wife's Fortune, and deeply involved his own, with Women, Wine, and Play——She applied to her Friends, they interfered, and Mr. *Gumbleton* most readily consented to a Separation. They remained for some Years in this disjoined State, till a Brother of her's happened to die lately, and left her a good Estate, vested in Trustees' Hands, for her sole Use. Upon this, *Gumbleton* puts on the deepest Mourning, prepares sable Paper and Wax, and writes to his dearly and well-beloved Wife a most penitential Letter, of four Folio Pages, urging his hearty Contrition, a thorough Sense of his own Unworthiness, his perfect Reformation of Manners and Morals, with an extreme Impatience to be restored, for Life, to the superlative Happiness of her Favour and Forgiveness.

To this her Answer was immediately returned, in these Words, only :

Don't I know you, Mr. Gumbleton ?

VOL. IV.

D

I think

* A Mark set at the End of all mathematical Proofs, for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, or *which was to be demonstrated*.

I think that this Sentence even exceeds the Spirit of the Spartan Laconics; for it contains the Conciseness of their Expression, with the Severity of Reproof, at the same Time.

Don't I know you, Mr. Gumbleton?

Adieu!

Frances.

LETTER CCCCLXXXIV.

I WAS much pleased with your Letter. I am glad to find you so deeply engaged with the Philosophers, while I stand aloof, at a safe Distance, and regard the Fight. They scorn to ask my Assistance, and I must not take up Arms against them. I was bred up in their Schools, and what is only open War, in you, would in me, be Rebellion.

I am as much delighted as you are, with the Story of *Gumbleton*, and like the Reply, for both your Reasons. I love short Sentences, and speedy Executions. A Person told me a Story lately, in this Style, which affected me a good deal.

A Gentleman had bought a Horse some Time ago, which happened not to answer his *Vouchings*. He called upon a Friend, who told me this, to go with him, and call the Jockey to Account for the Imposition. The Man's Wife answered in a faint Voice, *You cannot possibly, see him now, Sir.* 'The Villain has Reason good to be ashamed to shew his Head, but whenever I meet him I shall lay his own *Arms* on his Back, and *horse-whip*

'whip him while I am able to stand over him.'
Then, Sir, you never can see him; for he is gone to
Heaven.

The poor Woman burst into Tears, at this
 Expression, and walked away. The Indignation
 and Disdain, which could have roused her to so
 severe a Sarcastm, so strongly contrasted with the
 tremulous Tone, and faltering Accent of her
 Speech, formed such a Scene, as my Friend told
 me, that ——— but say no more on't — say
 no more on't.

Adieu!

Henry.

L E T T E R CCCCLXXXV.

Dear HARRY,

THE Story, which my dear *Harry* mentions in his last Letter, affected me perhaps too much. I could almost hope that the unhappy Woman was not conscious of the Force of her own Expression, for I have frequently observed, that Grief renders Persons eloquent, who never were so at any other Time. I don't know whether this may be philosophically, or physically accounted for, but I have met with many Instances of this Kind. Shakespeare says, that *Grief is proud, and makes it's Owner stout*. The Force of this Sentiment does not immediately strike upon the Mind, because Grief, in general, arises from our Imbecility to prevent our suffering either Loss, or Pain, and is, of Course, humiliating. But then that thorough Indifference, which we feel for ourselves, and every Thing that surrounds us, when we are deprived of the only Object which could constitute our Happiness, gives an Idea of Independence and Superiority over every Thing, which can neither contribute to our Felicity, nor alleviate our Misery: And in this Sense, Grief may be said to be proud. Young has very happily expressed this Thought, on the Death of Narcissa, 'My World is dead.'

This is a Subject that I have been too fond of dwelling on, all my Life. It was the first Passion that ever took Possession of my Heart, and that at an Age, when we are most susceptible of strong, though not permanent Impressions. But neither Youth, Vivacity, nor Time itself, has been able to erase the fond Remembrance of that poignant Sorrow, which I felt for the Loss of the
most

most tender and indulgent Father. This early Misfortune, has in some Measure ingrained the Complexion of my Mind, and left a Kind of *sombre Tint* upon it; so that in the highest Happiness I have ever known, from your kind and generous Conduct towards me, I have silently lamented, that my Father did not live to see the Completion of his Felicity, in mine. But as you said on the Death of Mr. K——, 'He is dead, but thou art alive.' Thou my 'Guide, Guardian, Kinsman, Father, Friend,' and while Providence shall be pleased to let me preserve all these tender Names, in the still dearer one of Husband, it would be the Height of Ingratitude, not to acknowledge myself,

My dearest *Henry's* truly happy,

As well as affectionate Wife,

Frances.

LETTER CCCCLXXXVI.

Dear HARRY,

I SEND you a Thing I cut out of this Day's News-paper, which is strongly wrote, but upon a Supposition, which I hope, for the Sake of Humanity, but particularly for the Honour of my Sex, is not—cannot be true. I do not believe there is so much Vice in the World, as is too generally imputed to it, but I am afraid there is Malice enough in it, for twenty such Globes as this.

All Friends here are well, and send their Loves to you, and believe me to be, dear *Harry*,

Your truly affectionate Wife,

Frances.

EPITAPH for the late EMPEROR of RUSSIA.

Here lieth
(Waiting for a glorious Resurrection)
The Remains of the most high and puissant

PRINCE

PETER III.

Emperor of all the *Russias*,
Leaving behind him a Memento of
The Instability of

HUMAN GRANDEUR,

POPULAR DUTY,

SACRED OATHS,

And

CONJUGAL LOVE:

For,

For,
From a **SPLENDID THRONE**, he was dragged
to a dark Prison,

By
Traiterous and faithless Subjects,
Prompted, encouraged, and headed,

By
The **WIFE** of his **BOSOM**,
And then most inhumanly and barbarously,
In Cold Blood,
MURDERED!

Oh! **READER!**
Confess there is a Devil,
For what other Being could inflame the Mind
To such an abominable Act
(Of more than Savage Cruelty);

As **THIS?**
Committed by that infernal Princess,
CATHARINE II.

By the **WRATH** of **GOD!**

Empress of *Russia*,
Whose Diabolical Rage
Put to Death

The **PARENT** of her Children,
Her **HUSBAND** and **EMPEROR**,
And

GOD'S ANOINTED.

Hear this

And
Tremble

Ye **MONARCHS** of the **EARTH.**

LETTER CCCCLXXXVII.

Dear FANNY,

I RECEIVED your Paper, and am much pleased with your Reflections upon it. To make you Amends for the Malignancy of this Writing, I shall treat you with another, in the same Style, but a far more commendable Spirit, which was wrote upon the Death of another Peter, the First, of the same Empire. *

The Epitaph you sent me, as well as the one wrote by *Arbutnot*, upon *Chartres*, seem to have borrowed their Hint from this Original, in the Manner, Measure, and Disposition of their Lines.

*Adieu !**Henry.*

Here under deposited
Lies all that could die, of a Man immortal;
PETER ALEXIOVITZ:
It is almost superfluous to add,
Great EMPEROR of RUSSIA;
A Title,
Which, instead of adding to his GLORY,
Became GLORIOUS, by his wearing it.
Let ANTIQUITY be dumb,
Nor boast her ALEXANDER,
Or her CÆSAR.
How easy was Victory
To Leaders who were followed by Heroes;
And whose Soldiers felt a noble DISDAIN,
To be thought less brave than their Generals!
But

* By Aaron Hill.

But HE,
 Who in this Place first knew Rest,
 Found SUBJECTS base, and unactive,
 Unwarlike, unlearned, untractable,
 Neither covetous of FAME,
 Nor liberal of DANGER;
 Creatures with the Form of Men,
 But with Qualities more brute, than rational :
 Yet, even these,
 He polished from their native Ruggedness,
 And breaking out, like a new Sun,
 To illuminate the Minds of a People,
 Dispelled their Night of hereditary Darkness ;
 'Till, by Force of his invincible Influence,
 He had taught them to conquer
 Even the CONQUERORS of Germany.
 Other Princes have commanded victorious Armies.
 HE CREATED them.
 Blush, O ART !
 At an HEROE, who owed THEE Nothing.
 Exult, O NATURE !
 For THINE was this Prodigy !

LETTER CCCCLXXXVIII.

Dear HARRY,

MR^S. N—— is just returned from her Visit to the North. I went to see her, this Morning, and she told me a melancholic and shocking Story of an Affair, which happened lately in the Neighbourhood where she was.

The unhappy Woman, who is the Subject of this Tragedy, lived at Inniskillen, and was not above nineteen Years of Age. She had been married about two Years, and lived with her Husband, all that Time, with seeming Ease and Chearfulness.

Last Week she swallowed Arsenic, and died immediately. She was remarkably chearful, all that Day, had Company to dine with her, made Tea for them, in the Evening, set them down to Cards, retired to her Chamber, and drank her Cup of Lethé.

She left a Writing on her Table, in which is, but obscurely, hinted the sad Occasion which urged her Impatience to this desperate Act. Mrs. N—— had got Possession of the Original Paper, and has given me Leave to take a Transcript of it, which I have copied for you, in it's own Style and Language.

It has sunk my Spirits, extremely.

Adieu !

Henry.

LET-

The TRANSCRIPT.

THIS is to let all the World know, that hears of me, that it's no Crime I ever committed, occasions this my untimely End: But Despair of ever being happy in this World, as I have sufficient Reasons to think so. I own 'tis a sinful Remedy, and very uncertain to seek Happiness; but I hope that God will forgive my poor Soul: Lord have Mercy on it, but all I beg is to let none reproach my Friends with it, or suspect my Virtue or my Honour in the least, though I am to be no more.

Comfort my poor unhappy Mother, and Brothers and Sisters, and let all Mothers take Care, and never force a Child as mine did me, but I forgive her, and hopes God will forgive me, as I believe she meant my Good by my Marriage.

Oh! that unfortunate Day I gave my Hand to one, whilst my Heart was another's, but hoping that Time and Prudence would at Length return my former Peace and Tranquility of Mind which I wanted for a long Time: But, oh! it grieves me to think of the Length of Eternity; the Lord save me from eternal Damnation. Let no one blame *Martin Dixon*, † for he is in no Fault of it.

I have a few Articles which I have a greater Regard for than any Thing else that's mine, on Account of him that gave them to me (but he is not to be mentioned) and I have some Well-wishers that I think proper to give them to.

First

† Her Husband.

First to *Betty Balfour*, my Silver Buckles, to *Polly Deeryn* my Diamond Ring, to *Betty Mulligan* my laced Suit, Cap, Handkerchief, and Ruffles, to *Peggy Delap*, a new Muslin Handkerchief not yet hemmed, which is in my Drawer, and hopes for my Sake these Persons will accept of those Trifles, as a Testimony of my Regard for them.

I would advise *Jack Watson* † to behave himself in an honest and obedient Manner, in Respect to his Mother and Family, as he is all she has to depend upon now. I now go in God's Name, though against his Commands, without Wrath or Spleen to any one upon Earth; the very Person I die for, I love him more than ever, and forgives him. I pray God grant him more Content and Happiness than he ever had, and hopes he will forget me, only to remember such a one died for him.

There was, not long ago, some Persons pleased to talk Something against my Reputation, as to a Man in this Town; but now, when I ought to tell the Truth, I may be believed, if ever I knew him, or any other but my Husband, may I never enter into Glory, and them I forgive who said so, but let that Man's Wife take Care of them that told her so, for they meant her no Good by it.

With Love to one, Friendship to a few, and good Will to all the World, I die, saying, Lord have Mercy on my Soul, with an Advice to all People never to suffer a Passion of any Sort, to command them as mine did in Spite of me. I pray God bless all my Friends and Acquaintance, and begs them all to comfort my Mother, who is unhappy in having such a Child as I, who is
ashamed

† Her Brother.

ashamed to subscribe myself an unworthy and disgraceful Member of the Church of *Scotland*.

Jane Watson, otherwise *Dixon*.

With Lord have Mercy on my Soul.

P. S. Perhaps they won't agree about burying me, but I don't care where, though I would rather be beside my Father.

L E T T E R C C C C L X X X I X .

Dear FANNY,

I HAVE been amusing myself, To-day, with reading some Commentators upon the Beauties of the ancient Poets. But there is one Merit imputed to them, and many of the Moderns have as good a Title to the same, which I think is rather a fond, than a sound Criticism, in their Favour.

They deem it a peculiar Excellence to make the Sounds of Words, or the Currency of Lines, to echo the Sense of the Expression, or resemble the Meaning of the Description.

- ' When Ajax strives some Rock's vast Weight
- ' to throw,
- ' The Line too labours, and the Words move
- ' flow,
- ' Not so, when swift Camilla scours the
- Plain, &c.'

But

But this I will undertake to prove has been done, by the worst, as well as the best Poets; may happen in Prose as well as Verse, and must universally do so, in all Languages.

For this is not owing to the Address of the Orator, or Poet, but a meer Coincidence, arising solely from the natural Construction of Speech, by the original Adaption of Sounds to Things. Heavy ones being expressed, in heavy Words, and light ones in light. Long or short, in long or short ones, either in Syllables, or Measure. So that such refined Critics do, in Reality, but compliment the Poet, with the Merits of a Dictionary.

But even though the Words should bear no Sort of Analogy, between their Sound and Sense, in the original Formation of them, yet would the meer Connection of Ideas supply this imaginary Beauty; for Words, which are used to express certain Things, will always convey the Weight or Measure of their respective Ideas, in the Sound.

I will give you one Instance, from Virgil, which may be within your own Comprehension, *Procumbit bumi bos. The Ox lies on the Ground.* The Beauty of this Passage depends upon the Mono'syllable *bos*, which they say is descriptive of the Animal's gathering itself together, and falling plumb, on the Pasture.

Now only change *bos* into *mus*, and the musical Critic would cry out, *ridiculus mus!* Why? not that *mus* is not as heavy a Monosyllable, as *bos*, but that a *Mouse* is a lighter Animal, than a *Bullock*.

Perhaps one of the Beauties of *Hudibras*, pointed out by some Commentator, I forget his Name, might

might be quoted, not unaptly, here, in Ridicule of such verbal Critics as I have been speaking of.

Quoth *Hudibras*, I smell a *Rat*,
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricat.

Observe here, cries he out, in a Rapture, how naturally the *Cat* follows the *Rat*!

But enough of this Subject, for I hate finding Fault. Therefore I shall spend the Rest of the Evening, in thinking of Nothing else but my dearest *Fanny*.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T.

LETTER CCCCXC.

Dear HARRY,

I DON'T think I should thank you for your too severe Stricture upon what you term the *musical*, or *verbal* Critics; because it will destroy a good Deal of the Pleasure I used to receive, from the reading of some of our best Poets. You are, I am afraid, too much of a Philosopher for your own Enjoyments.

In Return, I send you a Poem, which has Nothing, but Words alone, in it. 'Tis an happy Imitation of *Swift's Love Song*, in the *modern Taste*, wrote by a young Clergyman, Son to Doctor B——.

I have imposed it on all the Girls, many of the Women, and some of the Men, of my Acquaintance, as a genuine Piece.—Some said 'twas pretty, others, that it was poetical, and others, that it was well enough, really, for a Thing in the *sing-song* Strain.

The Truth is, that one is not prepared to expect any great Sense, or Genius, in Sonnets or Love Odes, and if the Lines are but smooth, and the Periods well rounded, we are not apt to look farther. So that a Person of good Apprehension enough in other Matters, might possibly be *taken in*, by a Thing of this Kind. I was pleased with a Girl, who, upon reading *Swift's Mock Ode*, cried out, with Pleasure and Surprise, *Ha! I am glad the old Snarl is caught at last.*

The

The S E R E N A D E.

THE Morning fair, all Nature gay,
Why, why should *Cloë* sleep?
Why should those Eyes that cause the Day,
Sad, solemn Dirges keep?

Beneath a Myrtle Bank she lies,
A Rose sustains her Head,
Around her Limbs soft Daisies rise,
And form the ambient Bed.

Ye guardian Angels of the Fair,
Hither, ah! gently bend,
Expand your silken Wings in Air,
And this lov'd Nymph defend.

Lo! *Damon* steals from yonder Bower,
T' insult the Maid's Repose,
See, see, he grasps the treach'rous Flower,
He plucks the guilty Rose!

So mild *Bellone*, as Poets sing,
Was lull'd by *Lethe's* Stream,
When *Argus* came, with *Hydra's* Sting,
And wak'd the pensive Dame.

Now *Cloë* rises from the Ground,
And *Damon* murmurs Love,
Whilst gentlest Odours whisper round,
From *Zephyr's* bloomy Grove.

So when *Aracné*, lovely Maid,
 With Wisdom's Goddess strove,
 Soft Odours blushing through the Shade,*
 Confess'd the Hero's Love.

Learn hence, ye Fair, and trust not Love,
 Nor flatt'ring Man believe,
 Since Nature's Self can treacherous prove,
 Oh! how must Art deceive.

* *Bently* reads *Glade*.

L E T-

L E T T E R C C C C X C I .

Dear FANNY,

YOUR Ode delighted me. 'Tis equal to *Swift's* throughout, but exceeds it, in the last Stanza, by the Addition of a Moral, which is an Improvement to poetical Narratives, borrowed from our old English Ballads.

I shall now treat you with a Writing of the same Kind, which I have had by me for some Time. It was given to me by a Gentleman, who told me he did not know the Author. I have tried it archly, on one or two, with Effect, but soon laid it by, as I grew ashamed of such Disingenuousness.

O D E o n S C I E N C E .

O HEAVENLY born ! in pensive Cells,
 If fairest Science ever dwells,
 Beneath the moss-grown Cave ;
 Indulge the Verdure of the Woods,
 With azure Beauty gild the Floods,
 That flow'ry Carpets lave.

For Melancholy ever reigns,
 Benighted in the Sylvan Scenes
 Of Scientific Light ;
 Whilst *Dian*, Huntress of the Vales,
 Seeks lulling Sounds and fanning Gales,
 Though wrapt from mortal Sight.

When

When *Solon* and *Lycurgus* taught
To moralize the human Thought,
Of mad Opinion's Maze,
To erring Zeal they gave new Laws,
Thy Charms, O Liberty! the Cause
That blends congenial Rays!

Bid bright *Astrea* gild the Morn,
Go bid an Hundred Suns be born,
To *becatomb* the Year,
Without thy Aid, in vain the *Poles*,
In vain the *Zodiac* System rolls,
In vain the lunar Sphere.

Drive Thralldom, with reluctant Hand,
To curse some other destin'd Land,
By Folly led astray;
Ierne bear on azure Wing,
Energie let her soar, and sing,
Thy universal Sway.

So when *Amphion* bad the Lyre
To more majestic Sounds aspire,
Behold the madding Throng!
In Wonder and Oblivion drown'd;
To Sculpture turn'd by magic Sound!
And petrifying Song!!!

L E T T E R CCCCXCII.

Dear FANNY,

MY Friend here has put me in Possession of the inclosed original Letter, of Lord *Strafforde's*, to the Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*; which he found lately in looking over some Family Papers, as he happened to marry the Grand-Daughter, of the Treasurer.

This Letter affected me a good Deal, and there is Something in it, which even at this Distance of Time, seems to amount to a better Vindication of that unhappy Man's Innocence, than all he has said, in his public Defence, on the Trial.

There is, however, a Hint here, of some private Dealings, between the Correspondents, which his Lordship chuses to have kept concealed. But then these Transactions might not have been of an unwarrantable Nature. Persons in Employ, have sometimes private Dealings with a public Officer they have usual Resort to, though Nothing relative to his Office.

Now, though this Business might not have been such as he need have been at all ashamed of, yet, as there appears to have been an Attempt made by his Enemies, to come at the Knowledge of it; and not knowing what Design they could have had, in thus prying into his private Concerns, or how far they might possibly be able to turn it to his Disadvantage, he was certainly very innocently in the right, to have kept the Secret from them.

——It

—— It is the Curse of Greatness
To be it's own Destruction.

I shall detain you no longer from the Perusal,
therefore take my Leave.

Yours,

Henry.

Mr. VICE-TREASURER,

SINCE I left *Ireland* I have past through all Sorts of Afflictions, yet (I praise God) I am not dismaid with all, but trust that God, of his infinite Goodnesse, by which I have been preserved till this Tyme, will send mee a Deliverance forth of these Bonds, as I am in them unexpected: But indeed the Losse of my excellent Friend, the Lord Deputy, more afflicts mee then all the rest, by how much I have in my own Esteeme farre more to loose in my Friend, then in my selfe.

There are due unto you from mee a Number of Thanks, for your discreet concealing from Persons very ill affected to mee, how the Accompts stood betwixt you and mee, which I desire you to doe still, with this Assurance that it shall never doe you Hurt in any Kinde, and that my Misfortune shall never render mee soe low, but that my Integrity may continue mee the good Thoughts and Wishees of my Friends. It is true that some meane Myndes may perchance think this my Night, but indeed I am and have my selfe in a better Opinion, never having done
any

any 'Thing I need be ashamed of, and am able in much Tranquillity of Mynde, to look thorow this foul Weather. To suffer, soe it be not for our ill Doeing, is the Condition of our fraile Humanity, and to a constant Mynde, must not sure be very hard to undergoe it.

I shall be very glad to heare from you, sometimes, how Affairs goes, and you shall be very safe with mee, onely send not your Letters by the Ordinary, for they must passe thorow Hands, neither safe for you nor mee, but in Mr. Secretary Manwaring's Packet, with whom all the Irish Affairs are now settled, you may trust them.

Your Friend Ranelaw is not content to practise, in a strange unworthy Way, the Death of Radcliffe and mee, but labours the Ruine of my Lord Chancellor, and Lowther, Men more vertuous and wise then himsele. But indeed I trust he shall not be able to hurt any of us. Blesse your selfe from him, for I take him to be very bad; God forgive him, and take us into his blessed Protection.

Tower
of London,
15^o Decemb.
1640.

Your very faithfull Friend,
And Servant,

STRAFFORDE.

L E T.

LETTER CCCCXCIII.

Dear HARRY,

I RECEIVED Lord Strafforde's Letter, and felt as you did, on reading it. Subjects of Distress draw more Reflections from me than any other. I always enter into their Defence, as if I could yet do them any Good. But methinks 'tis pleasant to excuse a Person, even to one's self. This is the only Use I draw from History.

Whoever considers that Reign impartially, must pity both the King and Minister extremely. Think what was the Constitution of England, before the Revolution. To carry up the Æra no higher than the Action at *Bosworth* (and as for any Use to be drawn from what went before it, we may as well read the History of Japan) Whether Henry the Seventh looked upon his to be a Right of Conquest, or only acted according to former Usage, he certainly ruled more despotically than the King of France does at this Day. —Harry the Eighth more so, than Mary, Elizabeth, and James.

Thus was Tyranny, under the Title of Prerogative, handed down to the poor Martyr, through five successive Reigns; not much interrupted by Edward the Sixth, who *willed away his Crown*. — And thus were both Charles, and his Minister, of *precedented Opinion* upon the *Right Divine*, of Kings.

But Liberty is so naturally inherent to Mankind, that sooner, or later, the most despotic States make a Struggle for Freedom. The Stand then made, was a glorious one, and had it been conducted,

conducted, at that Time, with Policy and Justice, we might have happily been in Possession of the *Revolution Charter*, about fifty Years sooner, than we were, and without Bloodshed.

But public Spirit is always cruel. I mean no Reflection. 'Tis unavoidably so. Leaders in Opposition are not able to carry their Point, without engaging the People on their Side. To engage, you must inflame. Popular Attachment is like Wax, it must be heated, to make it stick.

Public Spirit then, in such a State, is no longer to be governed by Reason or Justice.—The Remedying of Grievances is not Object immediate enough for the Populace, besides it more regards Posterity; but they are fond of an Execution, they can see and rejoice in that, themselves. They cannot see a Reason, but they can an Example. Reason and Justice may govern a Man, but not a Multitude.

To subdue th' unconquerable Mind,
To make one Reason have the same Effect,
Upon all Apprehensions; to force this,
Or that Man, to think just as I do;
Impossible! unless Souls which differ,
Like human Faces, were alike in all.

Those who look back at those Times, through the Medium of the Revolution, very naturally censure Charles the First; and all the Virulence thrown out against him is owing to the having turned the reverse End of the Perspective, to our political Eye. But those who trace him forward, as I have done, will pity him, as I do.

Adieu!

Frances.

LETTER CCCCXCIV.

Dear FANNY,

I HAVE been indulged the Pleasure of reading a Manuscript, To-day, wrote by our late Bishop.* It is a sacred and dramatic Poem, in blank Verse, on the Story of *David*. I had often heard it spoken of, -with Advantage, but had never seen it before.

It is too incorrect and imperfect to be published as it stands, at present, for he was too indolent and social to take the Trouble, or spare the Time, necessary to revise and complete it.—For he was an *Ossory Joker*.

I wish I could send up the Manuscript to you, but in the mean While, I shall give you some Extracts from it, which I copied out for your Entertainment.

Abisbai. Abiatbar.

Abisbai.

Thy holy Function guards thee from Suspicion,
And safely draws each Secret to thine Ear ;
Inform me then, is *Saul* disturb'd for Nought ?
Or in good Truth does *David* on himself
So turn the Stream of this light People's Love,
That *Saul's* left friendless on the naked Shore ?

Abiatbar.

Thou hast seen *Jordan*, pure and lucid Stream,
Through *Sodom's* Sea of turbid Billows glide ;
Fain would they mix with his their Lake impure ;
Indignant

* Doctor *Maurice*, Bishop of *Ossory*.

Indignant he rejecting their Embrace,
Rolls to his Gulph his unpolluted Wave.

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Saul. Jonathan.

Jonathan.

Oft the Sense
Encounters vain Illusion ; jaundic'd Eyes
Tinge every Object with their own Infection :
To the hot fev'rish Palate all is bitter ;
And in the Ear sits moping Melancholy,
Which in the Passage changes every Sound.
Sweet is the warbling Lute, sweet the soft Breath
Of female Voice, and sweet the Poet's Lay ;
But to the Brain distract, nor warbling Lute,
Nor Breath of female Voice, nor Poet's Lay,
Bring their own Sounds.

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Saul. Abner.

*Abner, speaking of the Friendship of David and
Jonathan.*

Go, righteous Pair ;
Spread the Lord's Banner where his Name's un-
known,
Ride on and follow your victorious Hands,
E 2 That

That teach you dreadful Things.—And when we
both,

When *Saul* and *Abner* with their Fathers sleep,
Of Age and Honour full, of Triumphs weary,
Keep up their Memory, with resembling Deeds,
And corresponding Fame.—May hoary Chiefs,
After the Glory of some doubtful Day,
Reclining on their Spears, each other tell,
Such were the Swords of *Abner*, and of *Saul*—
So on the Foe rush'd they, so form'd their Battle.

Saul.

O! thou hast stretch'd my Days beyond their Span,
Far into future Time, and distant Joy!
Let us indulge the Thought.—Perhaps the Soul,
Transmissive from the Father to the Son,
Lives after Death.—Perhaps, assum'd to God,
Is yet drawn down to the relinquish'd World,
By Force of human Virtue.—Or thence smiles,
Even in God's Presence, on the noble Deeds
Of Sons, of Kindred, Countrymen, or Friends—
Or is this Fancy's Vision? The last Hope
Of dying Thought, that struggles in Death's
Gripe,
Abhorrent of Oblivion's dreadful Gulph.
Or is all vain? Strange Doubts confound my
Thought.

I'm weary of the Prospect, far too wide
For mortal Ken; extended, to perplex.

And I am tired of copying.

Adieu!

Henry!

L E T-

L E T T E R CCCCXCV

Dear HARRY,

I HAVE received your Extracts, and read them with infinite Pleasure. I like such Writings---'Tis restoring Poetry to it's original Foundation, the Praise and Glory of God. I should be better pleased still, if I was sure Doctor Maurice owed his Bishopric to his Merit in such Performances. But, alas! the Policies by which Men rise, in this World, are confined to this World only.

I shewed your Letter to Mr. J ——. He was much pleased with the Extracts, and joins me in desiring you will be so kind to send us some more Passages out of the same Writing, since you cannot afford us the Entertainment of reading the whole Manuscript.

He asked me what you meant by the Term of *Offory Joker*? I could not give him any clear Idea of the Expression, as that Set of Men had been quite extinct, before I ever had the Pleasure of seeing the County of Kilkenny; and though I often heard them mentioned, I never had Curiosity enough, before, to make an Inquiry about them. I desire the Favour of you to give us an Explanation of this Phrase, for the Information both of your Friend, and your truly affectionate

Frances.

LETTER CCCCXCVI.

Dear FANNY,

I AM set down now to satisfy, and disappoint, perhaps, at the same Time, the Curiosity of you and your Friend, about the *Ossory-Jokers*, as I confess mine was, upon the same Occasion.

When I was a very young Man, I had heard this Set of Men spoken of, with great Encomiums, by several of my Relations, and Friends, who resided in that County. I loved, as was natural, Pleasantry, Facetiousness, Wit and Humour, and therefore longed to be introduced among them; which Satisfaction I happened to receive, very early, for when I was about seventeen, I was invited, by my Uncle, who was himself one of the most eminent Companions among them, to spend a Summer at his House, in the Country, in the Midst of these celebrated Geniuses.

This Society was originally instituted by Sir T. V. who was Bishop of this Diocese. He was a Man of Wit, Humour, and Letters; loved Hospitality, Company, and Mirth, and was in every Sense of the Word, *un bon Vivant*. He was not very nice in the Choice of his Guests, for every Person who answered either Part of the Description that Falstaff gives of his own Character, who was witty themselves, or the Cause of Wit in others, was welcome to his Table.

With what Spirit, or Propriety, the Humour was originally sustained, I know not, for this facetious Bishop was dead, before I had gone into that Diocese; but the Species of it, that I observed

served among the Remainder of the Club, was of the grossest and most absurd Kind, that ever I had met with before --- *even at School.*

I have seen a well covered Table, stript before sitting down, and the Meat and Sauces thrown by the Guests, at one another, in a Fit of Romps, and rustic Merriment. ---I have known a Person, who valued himself upon having the best Mutton in the Country, have a Carrion Joint served up at his Table, by one of the Company's bribing the Steward to kill the leanest Sheep in the Fold, or by telling the Fellow that it was in order to win a Wager, for his Master.

Their Conversation was worse. They must have a *Butt*. In Failure of which, *like Pikes lank with Hunger*, they fell foul of one-another. I have heard one Man rallied, for being *bad Pay*; another for being *a trading Justice*; one Man for being a Coward, and another for being a Cuckold. In short, their whole Humour was either practical Jokes, or scurrilous Jest, and their whole Wit and Address employed in rendering each other mutually uneasy, or ridiculous.

Such were the *Offory-fokers, en Groupe*; but separately, as distinct Members of general Society, they were mostly Men of Honour, Humanity, Friendship, and rational Converse.---I have passed many very agreeable Days with each of them alone; but where two, or more of them, happened to meet together, they formed, to my Thinking, as disagreeable, and unimproving a Set of Company, as ever I drank a Bottle with.

Rest their Souls, they are all dead now, and this County is, at length, become *civilized*, and *neighbourly*. But I have the Misfortune to hear that there has lately started up among us, an inferior

inferior Club of Jokers, imitative of the former's Fame, both in Manners, Speech and Action; so that we are to be again *baunted*, with the *Ghost* of that Humour, which was not, at the best, even the *Shadow* of Wit.

So now farewell to the *Jokers* of *Offory*, and to you too, 'till next Post, for the Extracts you desire would not well consort with this Subject.

Adieu!

Henry.

LETTER CCCCXCVII.

Extracts from *David*, continued.

Abner.

HARD is their Lot, and doubtful still their
Fame,
Who in unquiet, envied, slippery Glory,
Stand before Kings. --- On one Hand charg'd
with Guilt,
Not in their Purpose.---Or perhaps, condem'd
For Innocence; and never prais'd or blam'd,
For Actions good, or bad, with full Consent.

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David.

David. Jonatban.

David.

—— But see the Morn
Chiding my Stay, and lighting my Escape,
With rosy Hand puts by the Veil of Night.

Jonatban.

And whither wouldst thou fly? Can the wide Earth
Afford thy wand'ring Steps securer Rest,
Than thy Friend's Mansion? Can thy Father's
House,
Thy loving Sisters, or thy warlike Brethren,
Hide, or protect their *David* like his *Jonatban*?

David.

From *Jonatban* I fly. --- Why should my Ruin
Involve my Prince, and make me perish whole?
What Friendship is there in the Grave, the Land
Where all Things are forgotten? Far enough
Has follow'd me thy Love. --- Now let me roam
Through Lands unknown, *thy Fame will find me*
there,

And bear my uncouth Way through Nations wild.
Let me break from thee, ere my Mind revolve
What 'tis to leave thee! lest my Soul be caught
In Snares of Passion, and with Fondness blind,
Neglect thy Danger. --- By pure holy Friendship,
'Tis Death to me, to go. --- Again my Stay
Is Death to thee! Away---O! let me fly,
Fly from thee on the Wings of Love and Fear.

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*David. Jonathan.**Jonathan.*

'Tis but the Spirit of true generous Friendship,
 Friendship struck out from Virtue, at a Heat,
 Not piec'd and hammer'd in the tedious Furnace,
 Of Interest, or Alliance, or Ambition,
 Artificers of Fraud. --- Let such Confederates
 Lay their cold Hearts, and plodding Heads together,
 And dream of distant Schemes of Wealth and
 Honour,
 Unloving and unlov'd. --- Reap we the Fruit
 Of Friendship ripen'd in it's very Birth,
 While honest Youth invites, and our Breasts burn
 With Ardour sent from Heaven, angelic Love !

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*David. Jonathan.**David.*

But on these Terms,
 I buy thy Presence, that in my Defence,
 Thou move not thy kind Hand ; nor aught attempt
 Against thy Father. From such Seeds as these,
 Horrid Rebellion springs.---Some specious Cause
 First props her sickly Head, and leads her on,
 Seeming reluctant, 'till growing strong and bold,
 She, as the harden'd Harlot, or the Witch,
 'Throws off the Mask of Modesty and Right,
 Disturbing Order, and confronting Kings,
 And Heaven itself that had anointed them.

Jonathan.

Jonatban.

I mean not to rebel. ---

David.

Few Rebels do.

O ! stifle the first Thought of dire Rebellion,
 Promise of Liberty, and Right, that leads,
 Fallacious Fiend, through Tumult, Blood, and
 Slaughter,
 To Anarchy, to Slavery and Oppression,
 Redressing fancied Wrongs, with real Woe.

Jonatban.

Amazing Loyalty ! but wound too high,
 By tempting Kings, perhaps, to more Injustice.

David.

Is there a Proof of Loyalty, but Wrong,
 A sure and certain Proof ? all Men are loyal,
 Or seem so, while the Rays of Majesty,
 Shine full upon them.—But a Storm, a Cloud,
 Drives them to Treason's Cave : Whence they
 crawl out,
 Transform'd like fallen Seraphim, and hiss
 At their Creator. --- But to me, my King
 Is in the Place of Heaven, from whose wise Hand
 Shall I receive good Things, and not bear ill ?
 His Heart is in God's Hand, which like a Stream,
 Now gently flows, enriching it's fair Margin,
 Now swells above it's Sides, and deluges the Har-
 vest.

Jonatban.

The Ploughman, therefore, banks it in.

David.

David.

————— In vain.

It bears the Mounds along, oppos'd, that would
Return unheeded to it's Bed and Bounds.

Me like a Tree close-planted by it's Side,
This Stream has fed, nourish'd my Root, and
spread

My fruitful Branches.—There will I abide,
And let it's Rage flow o'er my yielding Boughs.

What do you think of David's *Maxims of passive Obedience, and Non-resistance*? His Argument is, in general, just, though *wound too high*, perhaps, as *Jonatban* says.—But the good Bishop was an *Higb-Churchman*, and had been early nursed in *Tory* Principles.

I am tired of transcribing, but another Letter will comprehend the Remainder of my Collection, though I own I have made it more scanty, than I need have done.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T-

L E T T E R CCCCXCVIII.

E X T R A C T S continued, and ended.

*Micbal. David.**David makes a Confession of his Love.**Micbal.*

————— I COULD with your Friend
 Were here, to moderate your Warmth, and fix
 That fickle Heart, that leaves him for a Woman.
 I wish him here to break this Conference ;
 Perhaps your Fervour might bear more Respect,
 To him than me. —————

David.

————— It now has leap'd the Bounds
 That long confin'd it, and has cast off Fear,
 And glories to be seen. Let all the Youth
 Of Israel know that *David* pines for Love.
 Ye Shades and Fountains conscious of my Woe,
 Not unmelodious tell what you have heard.
 Ye Stars that listen'd to my nightly Song,
 Smiling you seem'd to listen from your Spheres,
 Tell the next rising Sun what you have heard.
 And thou, O Sun ! proclaim it thro' thy Race,
 Whether thou followest of the Saffron Morn
 The rising Light, or up the Steep of Heaven
 Climbest sublime, or tendest prone to lave
 Thy faded Lustre in the briny Main.

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Saul.

Saul. Micbal.

Saul.

My People, weary of my Age, would chuse
A younger King, thy *David* for their Lord,
Does Hope, or Horror startle thee? This Crown
Thou must preserve for me, by watching him;
Inform me of his Purposes, his Friends,
His Business, and his Leisure, and his Feasts.
Him chose I for thy Love, thee for his Guard.
From thy Hands I require him; be thou bless'd,
And think whose Daughter, not whose Wife,
thou art.

Micbal.

For ever undivided be the Thought.
God of my Youth! thy holy Word and Light
Fix in my Soul, and drive away it's Night.
Direct my doubtful Feet thro' slippery Ways,
So shall the Wife and Daughter sing thy Praise;
Strengthen'd in Virtue, as advanc'd in Life,
Shall shine the Example of the Child, and Wife,
Shew the Consistence of thy perfect Law,
Such as self-tutor'd Nature never saw;
Transmit it to the Blessings of her Womb,
To Kings from David's Loins, and Nations yet
to come.

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Micbal.

Michal.

What need I Guards? My Father's royal Leave,
My Duty, and my Innocence, and Love,
And Heaven that sees my Truth, will guard my
Ways

Thro' the lone Mountain, or the pathless Wood,
Thro' the Night's Gloom, or thro' the fervid
Ray,

Thro' Hosts embattled, and thro' *godless Lands*,
Direct my love-wing'd Feet to my Lord *David*.

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Michal.

———My Heart to Phaltiel

They cannot bear—To righteous Heaven I vow,
Never to share his Bed. His House may be
The Prison of my Body, not my Soul.

My Thoughts at Freedom shall pursue my Lord,
My only Lord, my David; whether his God
Or glorifies, or shades him; whether my Sun,
Wrapt in a Cloud, or shining from his Sphere,
Thro' the blue Convex of the Sky serene,
His destin'd Journey run, his faithful Wife
Shall turn, like *Heliotrope*, her watchful Head
To him alone, regardless of herself,
'Till Violence wring her Honours from the Stalk,
Or Nature drops them on her Parent Bed.

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After

After these Passages, comes an enthusiastic Vision of Saul's, prophetic of the Succession of David, and the various Fortunes of his Lineage, which is extremely fine; but too long, and too much connected with the Rest of the Poem, to be comprized within the Compass of a Letter. I shall, therefore, pass it by, and proceed to the few Notes which remain, in my Selection.

David. Abisbai.

David, speaking of Saul's Host, so infinitely superior to his own.

But could I bring his Numbers to the Field,
What Right have I to wage a War with Kings?
Against each other they in horrid Fields,
'Tis true, exhaust their Nations; but how Heaven
Requires that Blood, I know not, but I know
That I must make Account to God, for all
The Blood I shed, unwarranted by him,
Each Drop not shed for his anointed *Saul*.

Abisbai.

Has God then two Anointed, to confound
Suspended Loyalty? As when the Sun,
The God of eastern Lands, imprints his Ray
On a Cloud's compact Vapour, and thence shines
Another Sun. The trembling Priest, aghast,
All doubtful stands, unknowing where to send
The Odour of his Incense.

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Abisbai.

Abisbai.

————— does the Lord anoint
His Kings to Man's Destruction? Shall they
waste

And ravage his Creation? And shall Man
Or think, or style them Gods? It is Idolatry.
I would as soon worship a fall'n Seraph,
Disfigured, and deformed, disown'd of God,
Scattering his Rage thro' all his Maker's Works.
Wert thou a King like Saul, God by this Hand,
Should punish his Resemblance lost.

This is spoken to David, who was preaching
up *passive Obedience* to his Friend, who would have
smote Saul, whom they discovered asleep, in the
Cave. This, with the preceding Speech of Abi-
shai, may be considered as a Kind of *Palinode*, to
the last Passage, quoted in my last Letter.

After the Ghost of Samuel has denounced De-
struction against Saul, and his Family, the un-
happy Victim, whom the Art of the Poet has
wrought his Readers up to an humane and feel-
ing Compassion for, makes a most generous and
heroic Oration, just before the last Engagement.

Saul.

————— Fate comes on fast,
From Heaven, from Heaven it comes, tho' told
from Hell.

And let it come—I deprecate it not,
I die a King, and will be felt in Death.
But that my People, and my Sons must fall!
O stern Behest! O too severe Decree!

Nor

Nor see, nor hear, what thou hast seen
 and heard,
 Nor let the Terror of this Midnight
 Scene,
 Chill the Lord's Host—I'll make their Battle
 strong.
 To save their Slaughter is a Kind of Conquest.
 When we are fall'n, when Saul and his whole
 House
 Are slain in Fight, God may turn back the
 Sword.
 Accept this willing Victim for thy Land,
 O King of Kings! be all thy Wrath on me,
 But spare, O spare thy People!---Now for War.

The Bravery and noble Daring in the four first Lines, with the tender Reflections of the King, and of the Father, in the two following ones, contrasted with such perfect Contrition and Resignation to the Divine Will and Chastisement, expressed in the Rest of the Speech, whether it be owing to the Nature of the Subject, in which all Mankind are equally interested, or to the superior Excellence of the Poet, form all together, in my Opinion, a much more pathetical, and sublimer Passage, than any to be paralleled with it from Homer, Virgil, or Milton.

I am, my dearest *Fanny*, your ever affectionate Husband,

Henry.

L E T-

L E T T E R CCCCXCIX.

Dear HARRY,

I THANK you extremely for your Extracts, and so does our Friend here, who is equally charmed with them. We wish you had made a larger Collection. But you must get us a Sight of the whole Manuscript, if possible.

I have had Leisure since you left me, to read *Marmontel's Tales*, and was very well entertained with them. They are in general well told, and have a Novelty, and Spirit in them. The Author says, in his Preface, that he designs them as Fables for Comedies, but I think there are not many of them that can answer that End. A Moral is wanting, in most of them, which though not much attended to, in modern Compositions for the Stage, leaves the original Intention, the *utile dulci*, don't you call it? of such Representations, shamefully imperfect.

I have amused myself with translating the first Tale, or *Alcibiades*, but do not mean to trouble myself with any more of them, for the Reasons I gave you before; * except perhaps the *Shepherdes of the Alps*, which is a favourite one of mine; though I am much displeased with the Conclusion of it. *Adelaide* should never have married again, if I had been to have wrote the Story.

There is one very pretty Thought in it, which I think both just and new, that of all the Arts or Sciences, Music is the only one that affords a solitary Pleasure. The Rest require Companions, to see, to hear, and admire; but this alone gives
the

* Letter CCCCLXV.

the Performer sufficient Enjoyment in his own Sensation.

Certain it is that were any Person, who was Master of Painting, Poetry, Statuary, or Sculpture, irrevocably secluded from the World, in a desert Island, they would find no Manner of Satisfaction in exercising those Arts, which could neither conduce to their Fame, or Fortune. The Spirit would flag, and the Implements fall out of their Hands. But they would find some Entertainment, Solace, and Amusement, in playing upon any Kind of Instrument, they happened to be Proficients in.

I am surprized that you, who are such an *Inamorato*, such an *Intelligente* in Music, did not mark this Passage to me, when you gave me the Books.

We are in all good Health, and Spirits here, and send our Affections to you.

Dear Harry, Adieu!

Frances.

L E T-

LETTER D.

Dear FANNY,

THE Passage you mention, from *Marmontel*, did strike me at the Time of reading it; but strange it is, that I, who love Music with Passion, should not think the Observation just, and that you who are a Philosopher to *Sound*, should catch the Truth of it. But then, I did not stay to consider of it, when I was reading the Novel. The Case you have stated, has left me no Doubt about it now.

I do confess that I love Music *with Passion*, but not *without Reason*. I would not surrender my whole Soul to it, as some Enthusiasts are apt to do; you see I have neglected it a good Deal, in myself, for many Years past, and have transferred the Trouble of entertaining me, to other Hands. I never considered it as the Business of Life, but always as the Highest of the *jucunda oblivio vitæ*. Your Son is Scholar enough, to continue that for you.

How much farther I might be capable of being transported, were it possible to restore the ancient Power of Music to us, is impossible to say. I believe as far as any one, for no Man alive has stronger Passions. 'Tis to them I owe all my Philosophy.—Temerity induces Caution, and Extravagance preaches Oeconomy.

The Reason of Music's superior Excellence, with the extraordinary Powers reported of it in ancient History, both sacred and profane, was owing to the first Masters of it being equally versed in Poetry and Philosophy. The Arts and Sciences, which are considered and practised
among

among the Moderns, as distinct Studies, or separate Departments, marched in Alliance together, in those happy Times.

Our Music therefore must necessarily have greatly fallen off, from the original Spirit and Faculty of Harmony. Our Composers have no farther Object in Contemplation, than meer Air, and Concord. And being generally totally illiterate, in every other Science, have neither Conception, nor Capacity, to comprehend any Thing farther, in their Operas. This is the Reason that such Music can only, as Pope says of undeserved Praise,

‘ Play round the Head, but never touch the
‘ Heart.’

In short, that which was formerly a most comprehensive Science, is now reduced to almost a simple mechanic Art.

‘ Not thus *Amphion* tun’d the warbling Lyre,
‘ Nor *Joab* the sounding Clarion could inspire ;
‘ Nor fierce *Theodanus*, whose sprightly Strain
‘ Could swell the Soul to Rage, and fire the
‘ martial Train.’

Poetry, ’tis true, has been often set to Music ; but not being adapted by the Poet, the Spirit of the Muse was still wanting, to the Concert. All that the Musician alone can do, is to suit the Sound to the Words ; perhaps, in some Degree, to the Sense too ; but the Warmth, the Imagination, the *Impression*, of the Poet, remains still *unharmonized*.

But blend the Poet and Musician, both in one, the Concert rises, indeed, yet the Perfection of Music must still be deficient of it’s original Effect, without the Aid of Philosophy. The
Knowledge

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Knowledge of human Nature, of the various Passions and Affections of the intellectual Soul, is necessary to complete it's Powers over the rational Mind.

Philosophy, Poetry, and Music——What a Trio! An *Hallelujah* upon Earth!

Adieu!

Henry.

LETTER DI.

MY dear *Fanny* knows my Manner; my Mind has ever taken a natural Turn to Reflection, and since I have been acquainted with you, I have given myself the Way of digesting my Thoughts, by methodizing them on Paper. I send you one of my Lucubrations of this Morning, which I shall style,

The Jubilees of Mortality.

Herodotus mentions a Nation, whose Manner was, to put on Mourning on the Birth of a Child, on Account of the ensuing Miseries of this Life; and to feast, and rejoice, upon a Death, as being a Rest from Toil and Labour.

I do not think with so much philosophic Severity upon this Subject; but on considering this Passage in *Herodotus*, the following Reflections have occurred to my Mind.

I distinguish the *natural Life* of Man, as Mathematicians do the *natural Day*, into two equal Parts, *Life and Death*. I fix the Medium of Mortality, at an Hundred Years; fifty of which I allot to *Life*, and fifty to *Death*.

Men

Men do not, indeed, generally, hold out so long, but I speak of what Nature will admit of. For 'tis Accident, not Age, that sends us to the Grave, before that Period. And perhaps, it may, with as much Reason, be said, when Men exceed that Æra, that they live an *accidental Life*, as that they die an *accidental Death* before it.

Thus 'till fifty, I say that a Person is in such, or such a *Year of his Life*; but at sixty, or seventy, that he is in the tenth, or twentieth *Year of his Death*.

Life is a Journey; but not throughout—We travel on to a certain Point, and neither rest there nor proceed; but return back, from Midage, to Childage again. Our Time should, therefore, be equally divided, as is the Journey.

This State of Things, then, would afford us three Jubilees. The first, at our Birth, *rejoicing to run our Course*; the second, on turning the Goal; and the last, happiest, and most glorious, when the Race is finished, and we are going to receive the Victor's Wreath.

Palmaque nobilis—eruebit ad Deos.

Adieu!

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER DIL.

I RECEIVED my dear *Harry's* Letter, and could not help smiling at his *Death Jubilee*; though there is really Something very rational in it. There is a certain Period, when we should wish to die; or where the natural Hankering after Life may be yet too strong in us, when our Friends should wish it for us; and that is long before the *Century* you have marked out for mortal Date.

Our Reflections should be more turned toward this Subject, than they too generally are. It may not only govern our Lives, but render the Idea of Death, so philosophically familiar to us, as to prevent any Disturbance, or Dread, in our last Moments.

How short and inconsiderable a Thing is Life! We hardly grasp it, 'till we let it go.

' As when fair *Iris* has a-while display'd
' Her wat'ry Arch with various Painture gay,
' While yet we gaze the gaudy Colours fade,
' And from our short-liv'd Wonder steal away.'

Providence has wisely planted a certain *Passion* for Life, in our original Composition; otherwise there is Nothing in Reason, or Philosophy, that should make us fond of it.

I met with a Collection of Poems, some Years ago, the Author's Name I forget, in which there was some good Poetry, with a great Turn of philosophic Reflection. I remember one Passage among them, which struck me so strongly, as to tempt me to get it by Heart; and as it is applicable to this Subject, I shall endeavour to recollect it upon this Occasion.

' Like to the Falling of a Star,
 ' Or as the Flights of Eagles are ;
 ' Or like the fresh Spring's gaudy Hue,
 ' Or Silver Drops of Morning Dew ;
 ' Or like a Wind that chafes the Flood ;
 ' Or Bubbles which on Water stood ;
 ' Ev'n such is Man, whose borrow'd Light
 ' Is straight call'd in, and paid To-night.
 ' The Wind blows out; the Bubble dies,
 ' The Spring entomb'd in Autumn lies;
 ' The Dew dries up; the Star is shot;
 ' The Flight is past; and Man forgot.'

Adieu !

Francis.

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LETTER DIII.

Dear FANNY,

I AM pleased with the Quotation you sent me, and wish you would endeavour to recollect the Author's Name, that I might purchase all his Works. Now, to the Eye of Philosophy alone, without taking an Hereafter into the Account, what signifies it, after Time has gone by, whether we were the Meteor, the Eagle, the Flower, the Dew, the Wind, the Bubble, or the Man?

We have insensibly engaged ourselves upon an edifying, but not a very pleasing Subject, at present, however, I shall continue it, for the Remainder of this Letter, just to give you a Transcript of a Writing I met with, a long Time since, among some Papers of a deceased Friend, and which must have been only a Copy, as the Person was not much either of a Poet, or a Philosopher—*though an excellent Musician*. But where to trace the Original, I know not.

Adieu !

Henry.

What Man is he that liveth, and shall not see
Death?

The human Body contains in it's very Texture
the Seeds of certain Dissolution, that is, though
you set aside all the possible Accidents arising
from Intemperance, from the Influence of the
Elements, the Climate, and every other external
and contingent Cause, the human Frame itself,
after a certain Period, would grow into Rigidity;
the Fluids would decrease, the Solids accumulate,
the Arteries ossify, the Blood stagnate, and the
Wheels of Life stand still.

The stiffen'd Limbs grow cold, the Blood congeals,
The quivering Lips eternal Silence seals,
The Pulse subsides, the Lungs expand no more;
And clammy Sweats ooze out at every Pore.
So fruitful Streams which blest the Country round,
Stagnate at once, in icy Fetters bound,
'Till by the Influence of returning Day
Dissolv'd again, the murmuring Currents play:
But here no Day succeeds, no Morning Light,
But all is clos'd in everlasting Night.

*When a few Years are come, then must he go the
Way whence he shall not return: For I know that
thou wilt bring him to Death, and to the House ap-
pointed for all Living. JOB.*

Fiat voluntas tua!

Amen!

L E T.

LETTER DIV.

Dublin.

Dear HARRY,

ALL our Friends are assembled here, to attend our Lord Lieutenant, who landed Yesterday. I confess I feel a Sort of Impatience to have a View of one of the *Percy* Family, that has rendered its Name so famous in History. Somewhat like the Sensation that Sir *Philip Sidney* said he was always affected with, on reading the Ballad of *Chevy-Chace*; as if he had heard the Sound of a Trumpet.

This Kind of Disposition in my Mind, prompted the following Stanzas, which I wrote extempore last Night.

On the **LANDING** of the Earl and Countess of
NORTHUMBERLAND.

Let blest *Hibernia* now rejoice,
Applauding her lov'd Monarch's Choice,
Loud Pæans let her sing;
To welcome *Percy* to this Isle
Let every Grace and Virtue smile,
Each Hill and Valley ring.

Descended from that generous Blood,
Which held the Power of doing Good,
Their strongest, brightest Shield;
Which oft oppos'd Oppression's Sway,
And turn'd the Fortune of the Day,
In many a well-fought Field.

Fir'd with the Theme, my ardent Muse
 Their glorious Actions now pursues
 Thro' the historic Page.
 But for the Task too weak my Lay,
 My Life too short due Praise to pay,
 The Work would ask an Age.

I hope this Letter will not reach your Hands
 in the Country, for we expect you in Town,
 every Day.

Adieu !

Francis.

L. E. T.

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LETTER DV.

Dear FANNY,

I PASS but a melancholic Time of it here. Poor Mr. R—— has not been able, with all his good Sense, Virtue, and Religion, to get the better of his Misfortune. His Loss was great, I must confess, but so would the World's be, should we lose him; and I much fear his excessive Grief may injure his Health, which is not very valid at present.

I have got the Assistance of his Books, to finish my History and Genealogy of the Families of Lord and Lady *Northumberland*, in which I have included the *Somerset* and *Weymouth* Houses, as Lady *Northumberland* is derived from them, as well as from the *Percys*. This, you know, was more than I intended, when I left Dublin.

This Morning I wrote a Preface to the Work, which I shall inclose to you, in this Letter. I design to leave this Place on *Thursday* next, and hope to dine with you, the next Day.

Adieu!

Henry.

PREFACE to an Extract of the History and Genealogy of the noble Families of the Earl and Countess of *Northumberland*.

Upon looking over the British Magazines, I perceived that in every Number, there is a Genealogy given of some one noble Family or other. I was surpris'd and disappointed, at not meeting with the *Percy* Name among the illustrious Roll. What! though the Titles were extinct, in Heraldry, lives not the Name to Immortality, in History?

This Reflection has prompted me to collect, from the Annals of England, the Characters, and Achievements of this heroic House; which have sufficiently supplied me with Materials to raise the Admiration and Applause of the Reader, without encumbering him with the tedious and unprofitable Narrative of a dull Line of *Pedigree*.

Heraldry, superficially considered, or confined merely to *Genealogy*, is, certainly, one of the vainest of Sciences. The Plebeian, as well as the Patrician, has an equal Line of Ancestry, though not upon Record; and whether a Person be derived from an *ancient House*, or an *old Cottage*, cannot possibly occasion any other Difference, between the present Generation, than what may simply relate to Richer, or Poorer, *Stamata quid faciunt*? But if we consider this Matter in a truly philosophic Light, it must then appear to be a Thing of real Worth and Consequence; to have its Uses, and its Merits.

Arise from what it may, there is confessedly, a remarkable Difference observable in the Human Species; and in Men, as well as among Horses, are to be found more servile Garrans, than generous Coursers. When therefore certain Persons
happen

happen to spring forward from the Goal of common Life, and distancing the Multitude, shall have distinguished themselves in the Race of Virtue, they mark themselves to be of the *select Few*, their Progeny thence become *Heirs of Blood*, and add a Strength and Dignity to that State, whereof they shall happen to become Members, either by Birth, or by Adoption.

These are the just Objects of a Sovereign's Distinction, and these alone, have a Right to receive the *Palma Nobilis*; for *Honours* are not *Presents*, but *Præmiums*. They should never be the Objects of *Envy*, but of *Emulation*.

Lewis the XIVth invited all Foreigners eminent in Learning, to transplant themselves into his Dominions. This indeed, enriched and adorned his Kingdom, but added no Virtue, no Vigour to his Empire. This indeed, made him a *grand*, but not a *great* Monarch. These Subjects were no Match for Marlborough, for as Quixotte says, the *Pen* blunts not the *Lance*; but an illiterate *Turk*, or *German*, traced back to a *Scanderbeg*, or a *Nadaſti*, might have arrested that Heroe in his *Course*, or rather *Race*, of Victory.

There is then, a Kind of moral Security, as it were, handed down to the Public, from an illustrious Ancestry, which induces a Confidence and Reliance, on the Virtue of certain Families; of those select ones, I mean, which had been ennobled by *Merit*, not by *Favour*. The *Chinese* raise a Fund of Credit, upon the Ashes of their Fathers, alone: But Nobles make a Deposit of their whole Ancestry: In this only rational Light of Heraldry, let England compare the *Brunswic*, to the *Stuart* Line.

This *Recognizance*, indeed, may sometimes be forfeited, by some unlucky *Cross in the Strain*; but wherever Instances of Cowardice, Baseness, or Dishonour shall happen to intervene; should any *sinister base Points* obtain, in what may then be deemed only the *Escutcheon of Pretence*, Heraldry ought surely, to interpose the *Bar of Bastardy*, in their *Coat*, by Way of attainting such forfeited Titles, and cutting off the Line of hereditary Honours, from a branded and degenerate Race. *For such as the Tree, such will be the Fruits thereof.*

Heraldry then, under this View, is certainly a truly respectable Science; and if Genealogies were written more in the Style of History, with which all that are worth recording, are, of Course, connected, they would not only be an entertaining, but an improving Study, likewise, to all young Men of Sense, Spirit, or Fortune, just entering upon the public Stage of active Life.

I have attempted Something of this Kind, in the following Tracts, and for my Failure in the Execution, let it be considered, that this is my first Essay, in a Manner of Writing hitherto un-essay'd before. I had no Precedent to guide me; but the Subjects themselves which I had selected, were of so inspiring a Nature, that they dictated such Reflections, as I have taken the Liberty to introduce into the following Sheets.

I. E. T.

L E T T E R DVI.

Dear FANNY,

I DESIGNED to have left this To-morrow, but some Company, expected here this Day, have disappointed, and I don't care to leave them alone, at this Time; some Friends are to arrive from Dublin, in the next Stage, and I shall set out the Morning after.

We have the English Papers here, which are loaded with Abuse against the Peace; but that determines Nothing with me. I have known a Ministry wrote up, and wrote down, so frequently, by hireling Libellers, or Panegynists, who have obtained the Art of glossing over the foulest Measures, and blotting the fairest ones, that I have learned at last, to acquiesce intirely in that Ministry, and those Measures, which his Majesty himself approves; because, being better informed, and more interested in the Regulation of Government, than any of his Subjects, he must certainly, be better capacitated to judge for them, by being better able to judge for himself. In this I think I judge right too, myself, for this very good Reason, *that I am no Politician.*

I would write more, but that the Day is fine, and the Scene so beautiful from my Window, that I am tempted to walk.

Adieu my Life,

Henry.

L E T.

LETTER DVII.

Dear FANNY,

THE Reflections I made last Post, upon the English News-Papers, dwelt in my Mind during my Morning's Walk, and in the Evening I sat down to digest them, in the following Essay:

On the late Change in the Ministry.

EVER since the Change in the Ministry, upon Mr. Pitt's Resignation, and Lord Bute's taking up the Reins of Government, I have attentively considered the Merits of the political Controversy, which then commenced, and has ever since, continued.

I have never, in the least, weighed this Subject, with Regard to his Lordship's Integrity, or Abilities, nor misemployed one Moment of my Time, in canvassing the respective Merits of the several Ministers, in or out. My Reflections have been intirely occupied upon a much more interesting Object, namely, his Majesty's Scheme of Policy, in the Measures he has so resolutely pursued, ever since that Period.

The admirable Constitution of *England*, is framed upon the Correspondence and Co-operation of *three Estates*, so equally poized, that no one of them can possibly have the Power, or even any Manner of true political Interest, in destroying the Balance of either of the others.

However, as the most infallible of Human Laws, must be administered by fallible Agents,

our

our Legislature has, for a considerable Time past, been corrupted by a *fourth Estate*, which has imposed itself upon the other Three, namely, *the Ministry*; which like that of the Gospel, has too much infringed upon the Orthodoxy of our Constitution, and greatly endangered the State.

For as the Popes of Rome, by assuming to themselves the Powers of *Binding, and Releasing*, have long since superseded their God, so the Ministry of *England*, by passing all royal Favours through their own Conduit, have for some Reigns past, reduced our Monarchs to the Consideration of a meer *Doge of Venice*, a simple Pageant of State, with regal Rank, indeed, but restrained from all kingly Powers.

Might it not then, have proceeded from a just and political Resentment against this *upstart Tyranny*, that his Majesty had resolved, like *Lewis the XIIth*, who, as a *French Historian* expresses it, *fut le premier qui mit les Rois Hors de Page*, to emancipate his Prerogative, to vindicate his *de facto*, as well as his *de jure* Rights, to preserve the Independency of his *Yea and Nay*, to rule alone, and not to suffer a Minister, like another *Trinculo*, to erect himself into a *Viceroy over him*.

Upon the Resignation of *Mr. Pitt*, an Opportunity, which it had been imprudent to have created, fairly presented itself, for breaking through the Bands of a despotic *Junto*, by chusing his Ministers, from their *Merits*, not their *Pretences*; from their Integrity in Council, not their Corruption in Parliament. The late King had happily broke the *Scotch Clans*, upon a late Occasion, and his present Majesty, upon this
one,

one, has aimed a justifiable, and truly political Stroke, at the *English* ones.

But the selecting a *Scottish* Minister, for an *English* Nation, has, it seems, given a popular Offence. But then, might not this have been Part of that fair and equal Plan of Government, which his Majesty's Wisdom and Justice had framed to himself, upon this Crisis? This was a Measure, agreeable to the Turn given to a Line in Virgil,

Tros, Tyriusve mibi nullo discrimine agetur,

by that most excellent Prince, *Henry of Wales*, who, upon some such jealous Occasion, as this, expressed himself thus, *Anglus, Scotusve mibi, &c.* This was the Principle of a *Scottish* Prince. This the Policy of a *Stuart*. And shall an *English* King, of the brave *Brunswic* Line too, betray a less liberal Soul!

But the self-interested *Great*, with the narrow-minded *Small*, cry out, this is to be partial. — This is to be absolute! No — This is not *Partiality* to *Scotland*, but *Impartiality* to *Great-Britain*. — This is not to be *absolute*, but to be *free*.

But not the Minister only, but his Acts also, have been exclaimed against. There are none of them worth our considering, in this Place, except the *Peace*. And if this does not please us, it may perhaps be one strong Reason for it, that no Conditions of Accommodation, which it had been possible for us to have obtained, or even prudent to have insisted upon, would have satisfied a brave, a victorious, and an untractable People.

But

But the *Balance of Power* is, at present, so well understood, and so closely attended to, by the several States of *Europe*, that there are certain Boundaries already fixed, beyond, which no modern Conqueror may exceed. *Hitherto may'st thou go, and no farther.* Our late Successes, indeed, were so very rapid, and atchieved in so many different Parts of the World, at almost one and the same Time, that we had outstript the *Amphyctionic* Genius of *Europe*, even before it could have been well aware of it's Danger. But this *Spring-Tide* of Conquest, must have soon deceded, and could we have retained these Acquisitions, from the vanquished Foe, nay, had we even attempted it, our own Allies, confederating with all the neutral Powers of *Europe*, would have taken up Arms against us.

For our Wars may be resembled to the Game of *Picquet*. An Hundred is up—one Party has gained *Ninety-nine*, and the next Deal may give him a *Repicque*, and *Capot*; which possibly, may reckon an *Hundred and Sixty-four*. But the Laws of Play will allow him but one, for the Whole, in the present Circumstances of the Game, to the great Scandal of ignorant By-standers; who might know no more of the Matter, than just to be able to number the Points.

And in Reality, all modern Warfare may be compared to *Family Play*. Loss and Gain, the Run for, and against, goes on from Time to Time; but on the summing up of the Reckoning, at a certain Period, the Account generally balances pretty even, among the Parties themselves, but with an heavy Discount to the Cards, or to the Armies.

That

That Passion for War, and Rage of Conquest, which still subsists among some of the Kings of the Earth, is a Remain of the ancient Heroism of barbarous Times; and it were devoutly to be wished, that some political *Cervantes* would rise up, to cure this cruel Phrenzy, by shewing, not only the crying Sin of it, but the mutual Loss sustained by it.

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LETTER DVIII.

Dear HARRY,

I HAVE this Day completed the Furniture of our House, and it looks extremely neat and comfortable. I walked through every Room, this Morning, with great Pleasure and Satisfaction, my dear Children following at my Heels, and admiring every Thing.

This is the third House we have been in Possession of, but the first we could promise ourselves any perfect Enjoyment in; as your Circumstances were never upon any reasonable Certainty before, and that this is the first Time we ever had our Children together, under our own Roof.

Your Absence at this Time, renders me more uneasy than ever it did before. I can bear Difficulties and Distresses alone, better than I can endure Happiness, if that were possible, without your Partnership. But there is no perfect Satisfaction, in this Life, and when I compare the irksome Necessity of the too frequent Separations, which your Avocations occasion, with the Unhappiness of some Couples, and the Insensibility of most of the Rest of our Friends and Acquaintances, how infinitely ought I to prefer the pleasing Pain of lamenting your Absence, not only to the being rendered uneasy by your Presence, but even to our being indifferent toward each other together!

I have engaged a little Party to spend this Evening, with me, in my new Dwelling. What a welcome Surprise would it be to us all, if you should be now on your Return, and happen to step

step in among us ? — 'Tis not impossible, from the Nature of the Business you went about, and what we ardently wish, we always think to be possible, at least.

I shall conclude this Letter, in the pleasing Hope that you may not receive it, as I am, dear *Harry*, your truly affectionate Wife,

Frances.

LETTER DIX.

Dear *HARRY*,

I RECEIVED your Letter, and am sorry for the farther Delay which this new Business you are engaged in, must occasion. I should be a good Deal easier about it, if I imagined that all the Trouble you are taking for that Person, would answer any Manner of End, at all, either to yourself or him. But I know that every Battlement you raise for him, he will throw down again, by his own Folly and Perverseness, as he has ever done before ; and if he should be grateful at last, for all your Services, he must then be possessed of one Virtue, which is, by so much, more than ever I could detect him in, upon a long and intimate Acquaintance.

A Person may be unfortunate, and even unhappy, with all the Worth imaginable ; but his Misfortunes could never be of the Kind that he labours under. Had he any one Merit in the World, he could not be the Object of general Reproach ;

Reproach ; he could not, at this Time of Day, be destitute of every Friend in Life, except what your romantic Humanity has afforded him.

Dublin is very full at present, and our Court extremely gay. Lord and Lady Northumberland are vastly liked, by all Ranks of People. They are affable, magnificent, and liberal, every Thing *en Prince*. --- These are popular Qualities, and deserve to be so.

I wish you would hasten from the dull Place you are in, and take some Share of our City Gaie-ty. You owe it to yourself, and you owe it to your affectionate Wife,

Frances.

L E T.

LETTER DX.

HENRY to FRANCES.

I HAVE done my Business here, that is, I mean, *I have done with it*. For though I undertook it, at his own earnest Request, and had brought the Strife to a Compromise of his own pointing out, some new Punctilio, some other Folly in the Shape of Pride, has broken off the Treaty, perhaps for Life. But he must certainly have set his Character upon it, and has an Ambition to appear the most miserable Man alive. Hell has it's Martyrs, witness *Vanini*, *C—*, and all *Suicides*.

I dined Yesterday at ———, when I carried the Proposal. — There happened to be three Lords in Company; and the Difference of their Manners, afforded me some Matter of Reflection. One was a Peer, *by lineal Descent*, another by *Accident*, the Death of a distant Relation, and the Third, *by Creation*.

The First was condescending without Meanness, and seemed to have *Spirit* without *Pride*. The Second constantly kept up our Attention to his Dignity, but at the same Time affected to think it a Matter of no Consequence. --- He said one incomparable Thing, "that the being a Lord was so *natural* to him, he did not find any Difference, between himself and another Gentleman." The last appeared to be puffed up with his fresh Honours, like the Stomach with new Bread, and with the Pride of that Wealth, which was his only Merit to them.

But

But it is natural for *upstart Noblemen* to be prouder, than those to whom Honours are derived. They feel the whole Vigour of their Pedigree, in themselves, and the Root of a *Tree* is always stronger than the Branches, the Source than the Stream.

‘ Birth is a Shadow.—Virtue self-sustain’d,
‘ Out-lord’s Succession’s Phlegm, and needs
‘ no Ancestors.’

I shall dine with you, To-morrow, if you’ll wait for me till Five o’Clock.—I should have been on my Road now, if it was not *Sunday*.

Adieu! my Life.

Henry,

L E T.

LETTER DXI.

FRANCES to HENRY.

YOUR Books are come Home, and very neatly bound. I have placed them in your *Library*, which really begins to have the Air of one already. I had the Curiosity to reckon the Number, and it amounts to six Hundred and seventeen. But what a Reduction would there happen in the *Corps*, if your Scheme in the *Triumvirate* should ever take Effect? *

Our Session is closed. I saw the State pass by, Yesterday, after the Royal Assent was given, and I own I felt unhappy about it. There never was a Government more grateful to the People of *Ireland* than this, and the Concern was visible in all the Faces round me, for their too soon Departure.

Poetry is natural to strong Affections. I always find it so, in myself, for without the least Thought of it the Moment before, I sat down, as soon as the Procession had gone by, and extemporized the following Stanza's; which you'll find also in Faulkner's Journal of this Day, as Mr. S—— was by, and begged them from me.

When from the rigid northern Zone
The Shepherd views the parting Sun
Send forth it's latest Ray:
Desponding Thoughts now fill his Breast,
His sadden'd Eye regards the West,
He mourns the Loss of Day.

An

* Last Chapter of the first Volume.

An Half Year's Absence he deplores
Of that blest Luminary's Pow'rs,
Which bids all Nature smile ;
But our bright Sun withdraws apace ;
For more, alas ! than thrice that Space,
From this grief-darkened Isle.

O ! may his wish'd Return, once more,
To us that Age of Gold restore,
Which Poets only feign !
Like *Pliny*, may he rise to Fame,
And by deputed A&ts proclaim,
A second Trajan's Reign.

E. G.

L E T.

LETTER DXII.

HENRY to FRANCES.

I AM now at Cousin H——'s ; I left ——, Yesterday, and passed my Time very cheerfully and agreeably there.—I always speak this with a certain Reserve, whenever you are not one of the Company. One cannot have complete Enjoyment, without the full Possession of all their Senses ; nor then, without the select Objects of them. How many Apprehensions sleep in Apathy, when you are from me ? Your Absence renders me a very Stoic.—Your Presence a perfect Epicurean.

I did not venture to publish such Sentiments in the Company I have been in, since I left you. The *great World* seem to have entered into an Association of late, to laugh Virtue and Morals out of Countenance. Particularly the Pleasures of a married Life, are treated like the Notion of a sixth Sense ; more visionary than real.

Among our gayer Neighbours, on the Continent, such Maxims may be accounted for ; but we *Insulars*, I think have begun at the wrong End of Manners, as we certainly are not yet sufficiently *refined* into Vice, nor *polished* into Error.

The *Association* * has not yet obtained in this County, so that an heavy and unprofitable Tax still subsists, upon the Hospitality of this Neighbourhood. This ancient Custom partakes of the
Nature

* An Agreement entered into among the Gentlemen of several Counties in Ireland, not to give Vails to Servants.

Nature of the *Saturnalia*, where Feasts were made, for the Benefit of Slaves. In short, while this Perquisite continues, a Country Gentleman may be considered but as a generous Kind of Innholder, who keeps open House, at his own Expence, for the sole Emolument of his Servants.

But this Extravagance is not confined, at present, solely to the Country, where it originally took it's Rise; for a Dinner in Dublin, and all the Towns in Ireland, is become, of late, an expensive Ordinary. Nay, if you have any Sort of Business to transact, even in a Morning, with a Person who *keeps his Port*, you may levee him fifty Times, without being admitted by his Swiss Porter. So that as I have got into the Track of scholastic Precision, I shall consider *a great Man* as a *Monster*, who may not be seen, 'till you have *see'd his Keepers*.

I have sent you up a Parcel of *Gibier*, by the Stage, with a Basket of Fruit. My Blessing to my Children, and

Adieu!

Henry.

LETTER DXIII.

*Dublin.**My dear HARRY,*

MRS. L—— and I went out of Town, Yesterday, to *Bray*, according to your Desire, to look for some convenient Lodgings near the Sea, to spend the Remainder of the Summer in, for the Advantage of bathing, if it should agree with me, which it has never done yet. But I shall attempt another Trial of it, this Season, at your Request.

However, the Experiment cannot be made on that Coast, for I found every Place that was habitable, already engaged to Invalids, or retired Citizens. Therefore, we must explore some other Shore, and as you are to be so soon in Town, I chuse to defer my Jaunt, 'till we can both go together.

Or, perhaps.—I am afraid to speak out.—But, in short, I am, by no Means, satisfied with your Scheme, or rather no Scheme of Life, at present. I love *Ireland* extremely, both the Country, and the People of it, and were our Circumstances but independent enough to make even the most reasonable Provision for our Children, I would chearfully acquiesce, and spend the Remainder of my Life here, with Pleasure.

Ireland is as good a Country as any in Europe, for Persons, even of moderate Fortunes, to enjoy
both

both the *Satisfactions* and *Elegancies* of *Life* in; but certainly, you must agree with me, that it is, by no *Means*, the *Place* for those, who have either *Spirit*, *Parts*, or *Adventure*, in them, and have their *Fortunes* yet to make.

You have many *Relations* and *Friends*, on the other *Side* of the *Water*, and have been well recommended to some of the great ones there. But *Sollicitations* at a *Distance*, always create *Delay*, and frequently *Disappointment*. *Personal Applications* are undoubtedly the most effectual, and the being often in *Sight*, is the best *Memo-randum*.

Besides, you have some *Writings*, both of yours and mine, which you design for the *Press*, and if you are not upon the *Spot*, you can never dispose of them, to any *Manner* of *Advantage*. Your *Attention* will be necessary also, toward the forwarding and correcting them, as the *Sheets* come out, if you would have them appear with that critical *Exactness*, that I have known you too scrupulous about, in former *Instances*; otherwise you will be obliged to spend too much of your *Time*, in *Comma-bunting*, as I have known you do before, after the *Works* are published.

If your *Writings*, for I have not the least *Van-ity* about my own, should happen to meet with that *Approbation* which I think their moral and other *Merits* intitle them to, it may be some *Ad-vantage* to be personally known, where you can be best taken *Notice* of.—There may be some *Patrons* of *Literature* there.—This is as much the *Island of Saints*, as it is of *Learning*, at present.

You have received many and signal *Favours* from *Providence*, in your *Life*, which has hitherto

sustained and supported you through numberless Difficulties and Distresses. There is no Corner of the Universe where it's Eye cannot reach, or it's Hand extend. But there we shall be within the ordinary Course of it's Benefits, and why put it to the Expence of a Miracle in our Favour, by remaining here!

I have done, and ask Pardon.

Adieu!

Frances.

L E T.

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L E T T E R D X I V .

Dear FANNY,

I RECEIVED your Letter, and think you too modest in it. The Reasons you give for going to England, at present, are really very good ; at least so far, that the Plausibility of them, would ever remain a Weight and Reproach, upon our Minds, if we should not make the Experiment. After we have made it, should it fail, we can then acquit ourselves, rest satisfied, and stay at Home, 'till Providence knocks at our Doors, as it has done before.

For the above conclusive Reason, I am determined to set out with you, the very Day I get to Town, if I find you ready. Which being premised, let me just amuse myself with telling you some of the Objections I have hitherto had to this Scheme, when it has been several Times proposed to me before, by some of my Friends, who have made Use of pretty much the same Arguments which you have done, though not so well stated, nor so strongly put.

In the first Place, there has been always Something peculiar in my Fate. I have framed many Schemes in my Life, which have had all the Appearances of Feasibility, and Prospects of Success, imaginable. I was disappointed, in every one of them. You say, very justly, that I have received many and signal *Favours* from Providence, in my Life. --- I have, indeed, but they were *gratuitously* so. Unsollicited, unexpected, I wish

I could not add unmerited, also. *The Race is not always to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong.* This Character of my Life has been so remarkable, that I shall sit down, some Day or other soon, and write my own Memoirs, for the Amusement of my Friends; the most interesting Part of which is already told in the *Triumvirate*, under the Character of *Bewille*, ending with the Apology, in Chapter LXVII.

In the next Place, what Hopes of Fame and Profit, in this Age, from literary Productions? An Author of any Kind of Merit, in Wit or Morals, now-a-days, must certainly be a Person of real Virtue; for he must write, as the other acts, merely for Self-approbation, or the Applause of the Few.

They must be actually *out of their Wits*, to think of *living by them*, at present. They would be Fools to attempt it, and yet were they little better, they might possibly succeed. The Way to gain many Readers, or many Friends, is to be silly, or profligate. Witness the several wretched Novels, which are published every Day; particularly that one, which has obtained the greatest Vogue, of late, *Sogni d'Infermi, e Fole di Romanzi*; with that Load of factious Pamphlets, and News-paper Essays, with which the Press so heavily groans, every Day. For the Public, like an injured Maid, is generally fondest of him who debauches her.

But enough of this Subject: I have promised to undertake this yet untried Adventure with you, and let us never hesitate one Moment farther about it, resting satisfied upon this Maxim of Tacitus, *Fortunam inter dubia, Virtutem inter certa, numerare.* Your Son deserves to be whipt
if

if he can't translate this Passage for you, without a Dictionary ; nay you can't miss it yourself, when I tell you that *inter*, is *entre*, in French ? so referring you to him, or yourself, for so much Scholarship, I shall conclude myself, with Love, and Blessing to you all, my dear *Fanny's* ever affectionate Husband,

Henry.

P. S. I shall be in Dublin, on Wednesday, at Noon.

G 4

L E T.

wishes there may be another Edition of this Work, corrected and amended, &c. for the Honour of the Author, who he says might have been deemed

. He is particularly displeased at Mrs. Seawell's Fall, and several other Passages which are by no Means necessary to the Story. I hope you will not be offended at my saying, that I look upon him as the best Critic that I have ever heard speak upon the Subject.

Mr. M——— and I have had some Discourse, upon the same Topic, I do not think he is half so candid as H———, he charges you, I think unjustly, with seeming to favour the barbarous Custom of Duelling, and fancies you infected with the Vice of our Nation. I disputed this Point with him, and whether from Conviction or Complaisance, he seemed to give it up. He complimented me much on the *Platonic Wife*, and prefers it to *Amana*.

I have this Instant received your's from *Pargate*, and the inclosed. I hope next Mail will bring me an Account of your safe Landing, and of our few Friends being well. We are no longer on the same Continent, but

' Though Seas divide us, and though Mountains part,' &c.

Adieu ! my dearest *Harry*,

I am, with true Affection,

Your faithful Wife,

Frances.

Bath,

Bath, May 17th, 1765, all Friends here are well, and send many Compliments. My Blessing to my Children, and Love to all, *who deserve it.*

L E T T E R D X V I I .

Dear FANNY,

Dublin.

WE set Sail from *Pargate*, Yesterday Morning at Six o'Clock, ran fairly before a brisk easterly Wind, without a *Knot's* Deviation, or a Moment's Sicknes; and landed this Morning, at Six.

There is Something more pleasing and elevating, in a Motion of this Kind, than in any other whatsoever. On Horseback, or in a Carriage, one is immediately sensible of the Cause of their Motion, it is a complex Idea of Mechanism and Labour, it does not become pleasant, 'till it becomes brisk, and then the Mind begins soon to resent the Animal's Fatigue, and not long after to feel it's own. But in a Conveyance of this Sort, one seems in a Manner transported afar, by some supernatural Means, as if the Elements of Air and Water had been magically inspired with an Intelligence together, for our Accommodation.

Our little World here, are all up in Arms, at my having left you behind me. Were I to send you all the Loves and Wishes I have already received for you, it would cost you double Postage, and were I to send my own, it would require another Paquet.

My Cholic has left me. Had there been the least Matter of Disgust in my Stomach, the Voyage would have roused it.

Adieu!

Henry.

I. F. T.

LETTER DXVIII.

—Dear FANNY,

Dublin.

I RECEIVED the Pleasure of a Letter from you Yesterday. You can't imagine what an Effect this too distant Correspondence has upon me. We were never *disjointed* before.—No broken Continent between us, 'till now, since we have really been *one*. I long sincerely—indeed I do—to be on your Side of the Water, and on my own Side of your Bed.

I am very sorry for Mrs. B——'s Account of herself. If you like to accept of her Invitation, I shall be rejoiced to meet you there. She is certainly, a more congenial Spirit for your Converse, than any you know at present, or can possibly associate with in the World, at large.—She has Sense, Taste, and Refinement. She has a Love of Literature, without an Affectation of it. She is so far yourself, but with this Supereminence, on your Part, that your Manners are more lively, and your Affections warmer.

I always thought Mr. H—— a rational, well-informed Man. Mr. M—— is confessedly so too; but there is this Observation to be made, upon the Difference of their Criticisms, on the *Trio*: One is an Author, and the other not.—You are the single Writer who ever judged candidly, or spoke warmly, of cotemporary Writings. This was Mrs. C——'s Remark, thrown out this Day, upon reading your Letter. And to raise your Character, I must observe, that this Generosity is owing to a still more uncommon Excellence in you, that you have never set your Fame upon literary Merits,—which prevents

vents all Jealousy.--Your Title in this Particular is, undoubtedly, superior to any of your Sex; but indeed, my *Fanny*, your Claim to the higher Excellencies of a female Character, is still better established.

Privilege is out---So direct for me under Cover to Mr. *Flood*, at *Farmly*, near *Callen*.---I shall not receive your Letters from *Bath*, 'till he and I meet. So you can expect no Answers to them. But I shall write constantly to you, and direct henceforward, to Halfmoon-Street. If you are not there, Mrs. B-----will forward my Letters to you.

J---, and P---, and H---are bellowing out their Affections to you.

I am, my dearest *Fanny*, your fond and affectionate Husband,

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER DXIX.

Bath.

A THOUSAND Thanks to my *Harry*, for the Pleasure of his every-stage Letters, since we parted. More particularly for that from Dublin, when all Perils of Sea and Land, were over. They afforded me certain Conviction, of the Points most material to my Happiness, in this Life, your Safety, Health and Kindness. Indeed, I never had the least Cause to suspect the latter; but every Thing that strengthens our Faith, even where we do not doubt, in those Articles on which our Felicity is grounded, must be welcome to us.

I am now glad that you did not return to me, the Morning you left Bath, though I confess I was mortified at seeing you pass by. But one Parting was quite enough for such a poor weak Animal as I.

I have little to tell you of myself, but that my Friends here, from a mistaken Kindness, have given themselves a Deal of unnecessary Trouble about me, and will not suffer me to be one Moment alone, nor allow me the fond Indulgence of regretting a Loss, which 'tis not in the Power of Friendship to supply. They have but little Notion of that Refinement in Sorrow, which affords me greater Pleasure, even in lamenting your Absence, than all their Dissipation can yield.

I was forced out to the Ball, last Night, but the Rooms were so warm, that I was obliged to quit them, in Half an Hour. When I got into my own Apartment, I cast my Eyes upon your
Cloaths,

Cloaths, and began to amuse myself with tacking the Paper on them ; which reminded me strongly, of that Passage in the *Odyſſey*, where *Penelope* is deſcribed taking out *Ulyſſes's* Bow, and laying it acroſs her Lap, that it hurried me into Romance ; and ſoon rendered me unfit to purſue the Task. I thought of the many lively, polite, and kind Things you had ſaid to me in thoſe Cloaths. —I thought how insignificant they then appeared, the Tenement without the Tenant. —I thought of a Body, after the Soul is fled. —I thought, 'till I became loſt in Thought, then went to Bed, and finiſhed my *Reverie*, in Dreams.

I happened to be at Colonel S —'s, this Evening, and my Eyes o'erflowed with Pleaſure, at ſeeing the Happineſs of the good old Couple, on the Arrival of their Grandſon, from School. I hope we may, at ſome Time or other of our Lives, feel the ſame delightful Sensations. God bleſs and preſerve our Children !

I purpoſe bathing for about ten Days longer, and then I really think I ſhould, in Prudence, quit this Place. It is a Scene of Idleneſs and Expence. London will be cheaper, and pleaſanter to me ; beſides, I ſhall be more collected, and retired there, than I can poſſibly be here ; and I ſhall have another Advantage too, from ſhifting the Scene, that ſo many Things, immediately relative to you, will not ſo frequently occur. I do not wiſh to think of you leſs tenderly, but only leſs frequently. However, I ſhall be intirely guided by your Directions, and the Pleaſure of receiving, and obeying them, will compenſate for the Loſs of every other I can know, 'till I have the Happineſs of ſeeing you again. 'Till then, and ever, may roſy Health, and ſmiling Chearfulneſs

Chearfulness dwell round you, is the fervent Prayer of my dearest *Harry's* truly grateful, fond, and faithful Wife,

Frances.

LETTER DXX.

Dear FANNY,

Dublin.

I HAD the Pleasure of your Letter from Bath, Yesterday. It was extremely pretty, and tender. Mr. F———was by, and saw me affected with it. I gave it to him to read, and he was charmed. He said that he received a double Satisfaction from it. I have heard, said he, some envious Ladies say that her Writings in the *Series*, could not have been her own, and must be either Copies or Translations. But the Style, Sentiment, and Language of this Manuscript, wrote *ex re nata*, sufficiently vouches her printed Fame.

I am as *lonely* amidst the Crowds here, as you can be in those at Bath; but am more particularly dull with our old Friends, as I perceive your Loss more sensibly, in their Company, as I am certain they must do in mine. Besides, one feels somewhat awkward on becoming suddenly the principal Object in Company. More is expected, than I have Spirits, or they Capacity for.

As to your staying at Bath, or returning to London, let the Determination rest intirely upon your own Choice. And be that Choice decided by your Prudence, or your Pleasure, equally my

my Will is answered, by imposing no other Government on you, but your own Inclinations. Who never had Reason to prescribe a Conduct to you when *present*, can never think it necessary to assume an *absent* Authority.

I received a Letter, last Post, from Portarlington, and both our Children are in perfect Health. I shall leave Town To-morrow, and hasten to embrace, and bless them.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T.

LETTER DXXI.

Dear HARRY,

THOUGH it is with the utmost Difficulty I hold a Pen, from an accidental Pain and Swelling in my Right Hand, yet I must, and will thank you for your *Billet-doux*; for such indeed are all your Letters to me. You are, without Doubt, at once the most polite and affectionate Husband in the World. With what Address do you lay Hold on every Subject, that can furnish an Opportunity of exerting those amiable Qualities? Be assured, my Love, however incapable I may be of expressing my Sense of them, my Virtue has Gratitude enough to feel them, in the highest Degree.

The Swelling in my Ankle is returned, which together with this Pain in my Hand, has prevented my going into the Bath these three Days.— Take Notice that I am not low-spirited from these Complaints, I am convinced they are merely Rheumatic, and when they are abated, I shall bathe again.

I had the Honour of a Visit from Mr. *Melmoth*, Yesterday, he sat with me above an Hour, I have not spent so pleasant a one, since you left me. You were the principal Subject of our Conversation. He is really a very sensible, and an agreeable Man. I wish he was younger, for the Sake of the World, and had better Health, for his own.

I had a Mind, once or twice, to speak to him upon the Passage in his Cicero, that I mentioned

to

to you in a Letter some Time ago. * But I thought it might have appeared too presuming. Besides, it would have been both improper and unfair to have reprehended his one Fault, without doing Justice to his many Merits; and methinks there is Something sneaking in being civil and severe at the same Time. It looks like begging Quarter, at the very Instant of Attack.

But I never could say flattering Things to any Person, before their Face, not even where I thought they deserved them. And in this Particular, I do not know a Couple better matched, than you and I; for I am very certain that we should never have loved one another, half so well as we do, if it was not for the constant Correspondence we have held together all our Lives; which afforded each of us an Opportunity of expressing those fond Sentiments in our Letters, that we were both too sturdy to utter on a *tête à tête*.

I was mortified Yesterday, at hearing Mr. D—— was come to Town. I was sorry you had missed an Opportunity of meeting him, which you have so long wished for.—You were School-fellows together, and his remembering you again, after so long a Separation, and that in so kind and friendly a Manner, as he did upon a late Occasion, gives me such an Opinion and Esteem for him, as makes me regret your not being here at present. I am ashamed to own what a Rake I have been, but I will confess that I have spent but one Evening, at Home, since you left me. I am to be at Mrs. B——'s To-night. I am engaged to Mrs. P——'s, To-morrow, who has

* Letter CCCCXLIV.

has been so polite as to solicit my Acquaintance; but after that, I am resolved to grow good, and stay at Home—if possible.

I write with Pain, and would yet write on, but that I am obliged to lay down my Pen between every Sentence, which affords too much Time for Reflexion; and Thought is apt to give a Stiffness to the epistolary Stile, therefore,

Adieu !

Frances.

L E T.

LETTER DXXII.

Dear FANNY,

Kilkenny.

I RECEIVED the Pleasure of hearing from, though the Pain of hearing of you. I am extremely sorry to find your Complaints recur again. But you acknowledge yourself to have been a Rake, and promise to amend. But when? While you love, and are loved, you can never reclaim; therefore Bath or London are equal in that Particular; but you have some Opportunities of establishing your Health, where you are, more than at London, and while it answers that principal End of my best Wishes, I shall never turn aside to any other Consideration. Therefore, as I said, in my last, let your Prudence or Pleasure determine this Point; in the first of which Motives, let your Health be the chief Article included.

I have the Concern to tell you, that T. H. is dead, and has consequently left poor Miss B — a rifled Maid, and dowerless Widow; for I suppose their Marriage may be owned now; though it can do her no other Good than to vindicate her Character, with regard to the first of these Misfortunes. What a Sacrifice has that very amiable Girl been made, both to the Man, and Fortune!

Magna parvis. — I have myself, a Misfortune to lament. — Poor old grey Bess is dead, and I must borrow all my Jaunts from my Friends; for it would be idle to buy a Horse, while I stay in the Kingdom, and then leave it *to die*, in the Care of some Friend; for I never knew Irish Hospitality deserve more than Half the Title of *Entertainment*

tainment for Man and Horse yet. And Reason good, the Guest is taken Care of by the Master, but the poor Beast is left to his Servants. I have often wished that this Matter was a little better compounded between them, and that one should get *less Drink*, and the other *more Meat*.

Yes, I agree with you, both our Natures are too tough for fawning. I think we rather carry it, sometimes, too far, in the contrary Extreme. I have seen myself rivalled with my Mistress, by her Abigail, and have had my Patrons stolen away, before my Face, by *Valet de Chambres*. I have been all my Life waiting 'till pretty Women should have Sense, and great Men Virtue. *Rusticus expectans*, and so forth.

I am as concerned as you, that I happened to miss the Pleasure of seeing my good old Friend, Mr. D——, at Bath; but I shall make myself Amends, by paying myself a Visit to him, this Summer, soon after I return to England.

Adieu!

Henry.

L E T.

L E T T E R DXXIII.

FRANCES to HENRY.

THE Pleasure I receive from your Letters, gives me some Idea of that Superiority I fancy I should feel, were I alone blessed with a sixth Sense. I seem to possess a peculiar Kind of Property. I could most devoutly wish that it were less *exclusive*. And it might be so, if Persons would only pay that Attention to the greater Connections, that they do to the smaller ones. If they would but take Care to shew that Respect to a Companion for Life, that they do to a Gossip for a Day.—Good Breeding is absolutely necessary to keep the more delicate Affections alive, and therefore of infinitely more Consequence at Home than Abroad.

Indeed, my *Harry*, you are too good to me.—So much Praise, for so little Merit, renders me humble in my own Eyes. However, I am not quite a Bankrupt, for if true Love and Gratitude have Currency in our Commerce, I am able to make large Payments, though I can never fully discharge my Obligation.

I had a violent Pain in my Hand, when I wrote last, and it has since changed to one in my Ear, which has prevented my sleeping these two Nights. Mr. H—— has prescribed a topical Application, which, I think, has begun to give Relief, already. I am mortified at filling my Letters with an Account of Ailments, but it is some Ease to think my dear *Harry* will pity me.

I flatter

I flatter myself that my Conduct will never reflect Dishonour on the unbounded Confidence you have been so good as to repose in me. My sole Reason for desiring to leave *Bath*, is, that I think it too gay and expensive for me. I told you in one of my Letters, that Mrs. B—— was so obliging as to offer me an Apartment in her House, 'till Mr. B—— and you return from *Ireland*, which since I find you do not disapprove of, I shall immediately accept.

You did not tell me you were going to *Portarlington*, and yet I will venture to pronounce that you are there at this Moment. My Duty to my Mother, and my Blessing to my Children, with Love, Faith, and Gratitude to my dear Husband.

Adieu !

Frances.

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LETTER DXXIV.

Castle-Comer.

Dear HARRY,

I LEFT our Family well, at *Portarlington*, last Monday Morning. I staid a Day at Mr. C——'s. He is going fast, I think.—Drinks Drams in a Morning, and has Nothing of his former Spirit left, but his Obstinacy. He fell into an Hysteric Fit, on seeing me, and wept like a Child, as my own dear Children did, when I left them.

I came hither, Yesterday, through the raging *Dog-Star* Heat, and just as I had alighted, I heard the disagreeable News that Messieurs F—— and A—— had gone off to *Holyhead*, to fight a Duel together.

‘ There to consummate their unfinished *Hate*.’

I think I wrote you an Account, before, of the first Action of this Campaign, which was a Skirmish that happened on the Morning of my Landing, in *Dublin*. I thought Mr. F—— to blame, in the Manner of the Attack; but Provocation and Passion are not very controulable Impulses. However, he bore himself through it, with proper Spirit, accepted a Challenge, went to the Ground, was put in Arrest by the Sheriff, and bound over, as well as his Antagonist.

Mr. A——, afterwards, sent a Proposal to him, to break his Arrest. He asked my Opinion upon it. 'Tis Cowardice to be brave, at another Man's Hazard.----I, therefore, told

him, in Metaphor, that as he had already put the *labouring Oar* on his Adversary, all he had to do himself, was, in the Boatman's Phrase, just to *bold Water*. I added, that he had no farther Resentment to gratify, nor any Pique to support, and therefore it was by no Means, incumbent on him to exceed the common Rules of Honour, either by forfeiting, or evading his Recognizance, meerly in Compliment to an Enemy.

However, he did not acquiesce in my Counsel of War, or rather of Peace, but consulted Lord N——, and S. G. who are our *Martinetts* in Chivalry, upon this delicate Punctilio, and they both subscribed to the same Opinion. Men of true Bravery are never too forward for themselves, and less so for others.

I thought then, I had left him safe, from Perils by Land, or by Water; and what has tempted him to this Voyage, I have not heard. A Surety for the Peace, holds but for a Twelve-month, and perhaps they might both of them have chosen to rid themselves of so much Anxiety, which was gaining a Year in Advance; like a truly Epicurean Club, I once heard of, who always paid their Bill, before they sat down in the 'Tavern, that they might enjoy the Pleasure of living at free Cost, the Remainder of the Evening.

I shall be unhappy 'till I hear how this Affair ends. If it should have a fatal Event, to either Party, you'll know it, at Bath or London, sooner than I can here. My Uneasiness, upon this Occasion, would prevent me from entering upon any other Subject, in this Letter, if I had any Thing

Henry and Frances.

169

Thing else to say, than that I am, my dear
Fanny's, &c.

Henry.

LETTER DXXV.

Bristol.

FRANCES to HENRY.

I WAS tempted to see this Place, with our good Friends Mr. and Mrs. C——, before I return to London. I was so delighted with the Country, that I happened to breathe a Wish to pass a few Days here, and these kind People, immediately taking Advantage of it, offered to stay a Fortnight with me. I could not resist it; I am sure you will not think it any Breach of that generous Confidence you have been always pleased to repose in me; but I own I languished for a little more Country Air, than I could inhale from the hot Steams at Bath, and became enamoured of these Hills,

‘As one who long in populous Cities pent.’

I hope the Exercise, Waters, and Change of Atmosphere, will be of Use to me, and pay you back again in Health, and Spirits, the Difference of Expence, which this Fortnight's Excursion may cost me, for to that Time we have limited our Frolic.

I confess that I feel our Disjunction more strongly here, than I even did while I remained at Bath, for as the Scene is much pleasanter, I

the more earnestly wish for your Participation of it. This Thought takes off, a good Deal, from the Enjoyment of my present Situation, and mortifies me greatly, that we did not take a Jaunt here, while we were together.

I drink the Waters, but could wish that they were cooler, to qualify the immoderate Warmth of the Weather, which, however, does not confine me within Doors; and in two Days I have got myself so tanned, that I appear a Gipsey, to the Ghosts which glide through the Pump-Room here.

I was Yesterday to see Lord Botetourt's, a rich and beautiful Scene, but wants Water to complete the Landscape. To-day I am to be transported at King's Weston, and To-morrow we are to see and spend the Day, at Westbury. The gentlest of Deans was here this Morning, to engage us. He gave me the Pleasure to let me know, from a Letter he had just received from herself, that our dear B—— was much better.

Every Day one meets with Discouragements from doing Good. The Morning I left Bath, I was publickly attacked by your mad Pensioner, Mrs. H——, who challenged me how you dare quit the Kingdom, without making up Accounts with her? So that your humane and charitable Undertaking, in contributing and soliciting Subscriptions for her Support, was treated like the Fraud of some Attorney who had imbezelled her Fortune.

The Woman where she lodged, had indiscreetly, or perhaps designedly, acquainted her with what you had done for her; and it had its Effect; for there was no reasoning with a mad Woman, so I took out my Purse and paid her, before several

veral Witnesses, the Balance of the Account, as it stood upon the Paper you left me.

So that this Fund, which with proper Parsimony might have supported her for a Twelve-month, as it has done for some Time past, will probably now, between her own Extravagance, and the Impositions of the Wretches about her, be dissipated in a Month, a Week, a Day.

I am ashamed to confess that my Virtue was not steady enough to withstand the Onset, but the Consideration I have just mentioned, did not so immediately occur to my Mind. The Novelty of the Thing surprised me; and her Violence threw me into such Confusion, that I own the first Idea of Charity, which then presented itself to me, was that it *began at Home*.

Mrs. C—— is summoning me to go upon our Party, and I have but just Time to say,

Adieu!

Frances.

LETTER DXXVI.

Kilfane.

Dear NEIGHBOUR,

YOU are almost as near Waterford as I am, at present ; and if the Wind served, I might sup with you To-night. It gives me great Pleasure to find you are at Bristol, since it seems to please you so much, and while it continues to do so, you are heartily welcome to remain there. 'Tis pleasant to leave her Mistress of her own Motions, in Absence, who, when present, has been always so of mine.

How can you use me so ill, as to express the least Manner of Apprehension of my being dissatisfied with your Excursion ? Is not my first Principle your Pleasure, or Happiness ? There is no Expence, within the Reach of my Fortune, that I would suffer even to come into Calculation, where your least Amusement enters into Account. All I am sorry for, is, that you had not some agreeable Party ready to go off to France, or Spa, the very Day I left you, to jaunt about, during my Exile. I have ever made you the sole Oeconomist of our Fortunes, and you have therefore no one to settle Accounts with, but yourself.

The Story of Miss ——— is not true, though her Disgrace is. It was not *Cupid*, but *Bacchus*, that tript up her Heels.

‘ Her Custom always in the Afternoon.’

However,

However, the Scandal is not altered much to her Advantage. I really think the Reverse. One is but a *Frailty*, the other a *Vice*.

I shall set out the first Day of next Month, go through Portarlington to Dublin, and set Sail with the next fair Wind. Direct your next Letter to me, in Anglesey-Street, your second to Chester, and the third to Manchester, for I shall deviate thither, in my Rout, to London, to see a Brother and Sister I love extremely, and have not been within three Hundred Miles of, these fifteen Years, before.

Adieu !

Henry.

H 4

L E T-

LETTER DXXVII.

HENRY to FRANCES.

"THE Stars are more in Fault than they." I have not received a Line from you, ~~these~~ four Posts; but without consulting the Weathercock, I give my Jealousy to the Winds.

I spent a charming Week at Kilsane. There was just King Charles's Company of us. You may easily guess the Set. We were all in Spirits, and sharpened each other's Wits. Iulus acquitted himself most admirably, in Humour, Literature, Readiness, and Fancy. I wish I could write down our *Symposiasts*. But they would convey to you a very faint Idea of the Scenes themselves. The Impromptu's, the extempore Glee. ---*We dipt in the Rainbow, trickt it off in Air.*

We most heartily wished you among us,---not as a Woman, for we had enough of them,---but as a Companion.---The highest Pleasure you would have received, upon this Occasion, is one that I have not hinted at yet, and that was, the Transports of the Mother, which broke out frequently, when she saw her Son so applauded and approved by us all. She asked me, one Day, what I really thought of him.---I replied that Panegyric was not my Talent, but that he was such a Son as one might give a Receipt in full to Providence, for. The Tears burst from her Eyes, and she is not easily moved. I have mentioned but the slightest Part of the young Man's Character,

ter, yet---His Principles have not only *Strength*,
but *Beauty*, in them---

The Races begin To-day, but I think I am
full near enough to them, here, and that it
will be e'en *bad enough* to hear of them; so I
keep my Seat, in a charming Apartment that
was built since I was here last, and is appropri-
ated to me.—A Bedchamber, a Gallery, and a
Library.

Adieu !

Henry.

H 5

L E T.

LETTER DXXVIII.

*Hot-wells.**My dear HARRY,*

THIS broken Kind of Correspondence, is a grievous Addition to the broken Continent that separates us. I have no Heart to write, when I think there are so many Chances that you shall never receive my Letters, or if you should, that they will lie a Week unopened. I have never been so long without hearing from you, as now, and was never more anxious about you.—This ugly Affair of F—— and A—— has made a great Noise; and though I have the highest Opinion of your Conduct and Prudence, I did not know how far you might be involved in it, but I thank God, it is over, without Danger.—Poor Lady F——! I would not have been in her Situation, for any Consideration in this World.

I rejoice at the Account you give of my Mother and Children, but don't think it Half particular enough; I wish to know how they looked, and what they said when they saw you. Do you intend to bring *Harry* with you? Is he rejoiced at the Hopes of coming to London? Did he receive a Letter from me lately? and a Thousand more Questions I have to ask. You have not yet informed me what you have done, or intend to do, with your House and Furniture? or whether our little Plate is recovered, that was mislaid in the Carriage to London.

The Change of Air, and these Waters, for the little Time I have been here, have been of infinite Service

Service to me, particularly for the Complaint in my Breast, which was very uneasy, though I did not mention it ; yet I shall quit this Place, on Thursday next, return to Bath, pack up my Cloaths, and, set out immediately for London. I own I should like to stay here, a Month longer, but I shall not indulge myself, for this, like all Water-drinking Places, is a Scene of Expence and Dissipation, and I must retire, if I am to do any Kind of Business, though I fear I shall do but little, 'till you come to give me a Home, and make that Home more pleasing to me, than any other Place. This, with true Gratitude to Providence, and you, I own has ever been my happy Lot, when you were with me ; may it ever continue so, ' and may our Loves and ' Comforts still increase, even as our Days do ' grow.' Amen.

Mr. C——— was taken suddenly ill, on Monday last ; luckily for him Dr. Lucas was here, the immediate Care that was taken of him, I believe saved his Life ; thank God, he is now pretty well. The Doctor and I are now vastly intimate, both he and his Wife are very agreeable. Mrs. A—— mends, but slowly---If I had any News to send you, it would be old, before you could get it, so I shall conclude with a Truth, that I hope will never be out of Date, that I am my dearest *Harry's* ever faithful and affectionate Wife,

Frances.

L E T-

LETTER DXXIX.

Kilmurry.

I CAME over here to pay our worthy Friend a Visit, two Nights ago, and found him in good Health and Spirits, and he is resolved to keep himself so; for he breakfasts upon boiled Bread and Milk, and sups on a Gooseberry Fool, without Wine. We both became more sensible of our Wives' Absence, when we had got thus *Tête à Tête*, together, than either of us might possibly have been, separately, since we parted.

'Tis more than probable that we shall return to England together, though I shall not say any Thing to him of the Matter, 'till we meet in Dublin; for I have given out that my Design is to return by Waterford and Bristol, for very prudent Reasons, and I do not think it worth While to let him into the *Finesse*, at present, because it would be giving him the Trouble of guarding a Secret, without any Manner of Purpose.

However, I have got one out of him, that you have been curious about, for some Time.--- He was the Author of the clever and polite Letter to you, from Bath, with the Sketch of an Epilogue for the Platonic Wife.

Farmly.

I dined at Mr. Juliette's To-day, in my Way hither. Lady C—— preserves her Beauty, and my Lord his Character, still.

I received

I received the Pleasure of a Letter from you, as soon as I alighted here. You have a Delight in distressing me.—You say the Air and Water of Bristol, have agreed with you, and thas you could with Pleasure, have continued there a Month longer. And why did you not? I have, in all my Letters, left you perfect Mistress of your Choice of Residence, and I would with greater Pleasure have met you at Bristol, than at London.—I could then have taken my Tour by *Waterford*, as I pretend to do at present.—The Journey would have been less, by an Hundred Miles, and I could have seen you perhaps, a Week, or ten Days, sooner.—'Tis now too late to adjust this Point, for, by your Letter, you must be in London, this Day.—

The several Questions you ask, about your Children, and Family Affairs, I have already answered in Letters, which possibly might have miscarried. I shall set out for Portarlington Tomorrow.

Adieu !

Henry;

L E T.

LETTER DXXX.

Dublin.

I ST A I D two Days at Portarlinton, and left your Mother and Children, extremely well, but a good Deal uneasy at not having any Expectation of seeing you, this Year. I amused them with Hopes, however, for their Sakes, and my own too, in order to pass my Time more chearfully among them.

All Friends here are in good Health. Nothing new has occurred, since I saw them last, of any Consequence, but I have pick'd up some Anecdotes among them, which I shall keep in my Memory to entertain you at Meeting. One Story relating to J. B——s Marriage, forms a perfect Novel. 'Tis characteristic, more Ways than one.

I have disposed of all our Furniture, except those Particulars which you desired to be kept for you ; I sold them in the Lump, upon Valuation, as I had not Leisure to wait for an Auction. I have also disposed of the Interest of my House, which I thought better than letting it, at a trifling, or precarious second Rent. I have done what I judged most expedient, though not perhaps most profitable, in our present Circumstances, therefore let us think no more about that Matter, now.

The sorting and settling the Affairs of my Household, have both delayed and fatigued me, 'till I have neither Time, or Spirits, to add more than that I am, without Fatigue or Delay, your affectionate Husband, and just stepping on Board.

*Adieu !**Henry.*

L E T

LETTER DXXXI.

London.

I CAME to Town, two Days ago, and am settled with my dear Friend, in Half-Moon-Street, and almost repent now of my Elopement to Bristol, as it has deprived me of the charming Society of my little B——, so much longer, with whom I enjoy every rational and elegant Pleasure that I could hope, or wish to taste, in your Absence. However, I hope I shall soon be deprived of this Satisfaction, in Part, or rather have it well exchanged, by your coming soon too London, when I shall take some Lodging in this Neighbourhood, 'till you have determined upon some Country Retirement, for the Remainder of the Summer.

I had the sincere Pleasure of receiving two Letters from you, returned to me from the Hot-wells, after having sustained a longer Silence, and of Course feeling an higher Degree of Anxiety, on that Account, than I had done since our last Parting. But the Kindness and Politeness of those Letters, have amply repaid my Uneasiness. I thankfully accept your Letter of Credit, upon myself, and hope I shall never become such a Bankrupt, as to suffer your Drafts of Love, Honour, and Confidence to be protested.

I can now, with more Ease to myself, than since we parted, bid you Adieu, in the fond Hope of our speedy Meeting, never again to be so long separated.

Frances.

L. E. T.

LETTER DXXXII.

Chester.

I LANDED at Pargate, this Morning, at Ten o'Clock. Mesdames F—— and W——, whom I had the Pleasure of escorting from Bath, came over with me, and are now on their Return thither. I must stay here, To-night, for there are not Posts from hence, across the Country, to Manchester, and I must hire a Chaise for the Journey, which I shall commence in the Morning.

Mr. B—— will have the Pleasure of seeing you and his Wife, before me, for I saw him safe landed at Holyhead, as I sailed by, Yesterday. I met him on the Quay, just as I was stepping on Board, I wanted him to come with me, but his Stomach has a natural *Hydrophobia* in it, and I would have gone with him, but for my *Knight-Errantry*.

I had the Pleasure of receiving your Letter here, and the Satisfaction of hearing that you are well, and in London, before me. I think it will be an Advantage to you to have seen Bristol, before you returned to little B——, you know how enamoured she was of it, herself, and it was the only Subject, on which she could point out Beauties that you were a Stranger to.

Mrs. H—— resides still in this Town; and lives a Life, not only without Reproach, but of edifying Example; and this Character will last, I dare answer for it. Perhaps it may be an Advantage not to have begun to use one's Virtue too soon, lest the Fund might be exhausted, before that

that Time of Life, when it would not only be a Sin, but a Shame, to be found Bankrupt; as many of our Stock-Jobbers in Prudery, have lately turned out.

But, to speak more seriously, and intelligibly, I really never thought she wanted Virtue, in any Sense, but only that one, to which Parsons and Prudes too much confine the Female Character: And as her Failures have been ever more owing to Sollicitation, than Passion --- to Weakness, rather than Vice --- I think her no longer now, in Danger of a Relapse, unless your Scheme of Providence, † of undecaying Bloom, should happen to take Place. Had she not been so very agreeable, she might ever have remained as chaste as other Women -- ~~who~~, for the contrary Reason, *have ever been tried*.

Her Health and Looks are much impaired, but her *Spirit*, and her *Spirits*, continue still the same, even with Improvement. Her Wit is tempered with better Sense, and her Contempt of the World, is not now, for it's Opinion, or Censure, but it's Vanities and Pleasures. Which that we may all come to, &c.

And Adieu!

Henry.

* See Letter CCCCIX. Par. 5.

LETTER DXXXIII.

Manchester.

I ARRIVED here Yesterday, to Dinner, and had the Pleasure to find my Brother and Sister well. She is, I think, as handsome as ever, and not the worse for being a little fatter. He looks well enough too, in the Face, but the Gout like the *Wheel*, has *broken his Limbs*. He is commanding Officer here, and 'tis vast Pleasure to me to see with what Love and Respect he is treated, by his whole Corps. But his Behaviour toward them all, has ever deserved it. His Lieutenant-Colonel is going out, and he is to succeed him.

The Town here is very large, populous, and rich, and the Country round it, beautiful, and thick planted with Villas. England is a perfect *Elysium*, one cannot ride three Miles, in any Part of it, without seeing present Opulence, Magnificence, or Vestiges of former Grandeur.

I received your Letter here, where you say I seem to hint of returning soon to live in Ireland, by adding some Accommodations to the Schedule of Things you marked to be excluded from the Sale of our Goods. I forget now what they were, so can't give you my Reasons for excepting them, but this I am certain of, that they were not of the Kind you mention.

The Expediency of our Affairs alone, shall be my Guide; you shall be sole Judge of that Matter, yourself; and shall determine every Circumstance of Life, or Residence, for us both. You have always been, do still remain, and shall ever
continue

continue the ultimate Goal, the sole Center, and governing Principle, of all my Thoughts, and Actions.

The Major insists upon my staying with him a Fortnight, to give him a Day, at least, for every Year of Absence ; but I have been suffered to take a Place in next Monday's Coach, upon Promise of bringing you here soon, to spend the Remainder of the Summer.

Love to our good Friends in Half-Moon-Street. I shall call there the Moment I get to London, to meet you, or know where you have taken our Lodgings.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER DXXXIV.

HIATUS. Second JOURNEY to IRELAND.

*Dunstable. Friday Night.**My dear FANNY,*

WE could get no farther this Day. The Weather miserable, and the Roads heavy. I had greatly fatigued myself too, even before I set out. I had walked through Rain, from Ryder-street to London-House, with the Manuscript of *David*, and the two Volumes of the *Trio*, besides an *unusual* Load of Cash, in my Pocket ; a Great Coat on my Back ; Sword, Belt, Cane, Whip, Gloves, and Spurs, in my Hands ; and the Boots that had kided me at *Windsor*, on my Legs, and the *Antipodes* of them rendered worse by the Hat-linings. In short, though I set out like *Bay's Horse*, *shod with Felt*, I was soon reduced to the State of his *Volscius*, for I was obliged to draw one Boot off, as soon as I got to *Aldersgate-street*, and so came out of Town like a *Dragoon*, in equal Capacity for Horse, or Foot Service.

Saturday Morning. Brickbill.

We came hither to Breakfast, and I longed with Hunger for my own *Rosemary*, but more with Fondness, for my *Rosamundi*. She can never be *Rose in the Gun-Room*, for that can be only when she is cross.

In

In this Parlour there is a Print of the Queen, with the Inscription thus defaced _____
Stupid Humour! To be scurrilous, without Meaning, or even Malice, is going to the Devil, gratis.

Daventry.

We dined at *Torcester*, and are now set down here. Our Postillion, with the thorough Consent of his Horses, renegued going farther. At this Rate, it must cost us five Days, at least, to *Chester*. This is truly mortifying and provoking. However, my Companion is a chearful, civil, *untroublesome* Person, which is a new Character for a Woman, and has a good Deal of *small Chat*, which she keeps going, with a low Voice, and in one Note, like a *Humming Bird*, which does not interrupt Sleep.

*Adieu!**Henry.*

L E T-

LETTER DXXXV.

Sunday Evening. Colehill.

WE breakfasted at *Duncburch*, and got to *Coventry* by Twelve o'Clock, where the Postillion, who has shewn himself our Master all along the Road, would stop to Dinner. I proposed to my good-humoured Fellow Traveller, to come on to *Mereden*, and wait there 'till our Chaise came up. We took a Post-Chaise, and came to Dinner at that sweet Place. Did I not wish for you there, more particularly? We could get no farther than this Stage, To-night.

Monday. Stone.

Breakfasted at *Litchfield*, dined at *Heywood*, and inn here for the Night. The Weather extremely bad, I thought it had got an Ague. Friday bad, Saturday good, Yesterday foul again; but this that I expected to be it's *Well-day*, of Course, has turned out rather a *Lack*, and *Well-a-day*.

This is the Fourth of our Peregrination, say *Pilgrimage*, and our Charioteer says he will not deliver us at *Chester*, till Wednesday Morning. There is no helping ourselves, now, and what would signify a Law-suit, afterwards? Though is it not a hanging Matter to be *slopt on the Road* by an *Highwayman*? 'Tis stupid to travel any other Way than Post; the Expedition of the Journey saves both Expence, Fatigue, and Delay.

My

My Chum and I have constantly *slept together*, all along the Road, though, for Decency Sake, we never *lay together* yet. Whenever I turn about, I find her napping, and if I had all the Hands of *Briareus*, I might earn Gloves enough for them, but that I do not chuse to be *Hand and Glove* with any Body else but you.

The Wind has been against our sailing, ever since I came out, which makes my Mind the easier, under this Delay. The Rain is pelting down against the Windows. That the Sound of a Fall of Waters should ever be disagreeable to such musical and poetical Ears as mine!

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER DXXXVI.

Tuesday Evening. Tarpoly.

WE are now within ten or a dozen Miles, no Matter which, of Chester. We should drive that Post, with other Horses, To-night, but that the Wind still continues so peremptory against us, that we think we may as well wait the Leisure of our Charioteer.

As my Way is always to compose myself to read, or write, the Moment I am set down at my Stage, and that some little Qualms of Politeness must naturally have arisen in my Mind, with regard to the Lady. I had the good Fortune to find that she had not met with the *Triumvirate*,* in London, so I lent it to her, for the Amusement of the Road.

She is intelligent, but not much refined by Literature or Sentiment. Her Affections are, consequently, in their *proper Places*, and Nature must be always the first Thing moved in her. With this View, then, I have watched her Features, while she was reading, and upon observing any Alteration in them, to Mirth, or Sorrow, I just cast my Eye carelessly over the Page, and had the Satisfaction to find that she wept, or smiled, always in those very Places, where I had done so myself, in the writing. I think I may say, as *Moliere* did, after *La Forêt* had approved his Works, *I defy the Critics now.*

‘ Vous

* The Title stopped the Sale, for a considerable Time, as it sounded like a political Work.

‘ Vous y verrez du sérieux,
 ‘ Entre mêlé de Badinage,
 ‘ Des Traits un peu facétieux,
 ‘ Dont la Morale au-moins est sage.’

Pres. aux œuv. du Philos. de Jans-sonci.

Good Night.

Henry.

LETTER DXXXVII.

Wednesday. Chester.

WE arrived here, this Morning, through a very disagreeable Climate, and bad Roads. I have seen the Masters of the Ships from Pargate, and they tell me that the Wind is not only obstinate against them, at present, but threatens to continue so, for some Time. This has determined my little merry Companion and me to set out To-morrow, in the Stage for Holyhead, to take the Advantage of the shortest Sea, and first Shifting of the Sails, to make our Passage to Ireland.

I was engaged in very agreeable Company this Evening, but my old Disorder has come upon me so severely, To-day, that I was obliged soon to quit them, and am now retired to write a few Lines to you, and wait for the Coach, as I don't think two Hours, which is all that is allowed me, worth going to Bed for.

VOL. IV.

I

My

My Cholic has brought me to that Pass, that I can now neither live among Men or Women, and must be soon obliged to quit the World, in the *absolute* Sense, if I do not immediately do so, in the *relative* one. In short, I must no longer continue an Heroe, but live for myself, and not to the World, for the future. The Physic of the Sea, perhaps, may do me Good. I sail in Hope.

Adieu!

Henry.

P. S. The Post is not yet come in by which I expect a Letter from you.

L E T.

LETTER DXXXVIII.

Thursday. Conway.

NO Time lost, for the Wind is point-blank against us still, but all the Paquets are on this Side, so that there is no Fear of a Passage, as soon as the Wind serves. Mr. C—— and his Caravan are not yet come up, so that the Inns are not incumbered with his Retinue, which might have laid our Coach under Inconveniences.

I received your Letter at Chester, just after I had sent mine to the Post. It was a kind Relief to my sick Stomach, and wearied Spirits, to hear you are well. But the Anxiety and Despondency you express, about the Business I am going to Ireland upon, rendered the Postage of your Letter an heavy Tax on me.---But if a Disappointment in that Affair should happen :---It possibly, very possibly, likely, very likely, may, I intreat that you will be *ourself*, by reflecting upon the many Bounties of Providence already received by us, and knowing that it has many more Ways than one, of shewing it's Kindness towards those, whose Exertions merit, and whose Acquiescence renders them fit Objects of it's Favour.

Adieu, once more, my Life, my Love.---My Wife, in Nature and Desert, more than in Obligation, or in Name.

Henry.

P. S. I desired you to write a second Letter to me at Chester, as I thought I might have loitered a Day, or two, there for a Wind. I left Orders to have it sent after me to the *Head*.

LETTER DXXXIX.

Saturday. Holyhead.

YOUR poor Vagabond arrived here, last Night, extremely fatigued. The Town full, and Wind contradictory still. Very bad Accommodations, or *Commendations*, as Mrs. Benson would say, * all the Way from London, hither. Even Mereden failed us. Here let me say one Thing in my Life, like *Swift*, though it has no Truth in it. *This Road is kept up by the Irish alone, and the Hosts have at length accommodated themselves to the Manners of their Guests---Dirt, Sloth, and Extravagance!* I have not slept two Hours any Night since I set out; but as an Inn is no Place to *set up one's Rest* at, and that the *State Sieffo's* served as well for me, I did not lament that, so much, as the Badness of our Meat and Drink.

I have amused myself, this Morning, walking in the Church-Yard, and reading the monumental Inscriptions. There are but two that have the least Manner of Sentiment in them. One begins

* See the Slip-Slop Dictionary, in the *Triumvirate*, Chapter CLXXX.

begins thus. *The Remains of Innocency.* Then the Names of three Infants follow. The other begins with the Names of four Children, of the Family of *Griffith*, whose Souls are flown to that Place, where only their Purity can be exceeded.

Dulcibella is the affected Christian Name of one Female Corpse. It is compounded of two Italian Words, which signify Sweetness and Beauty. Vain Epithets for Dust and Ashes! Some Tombstones have only Initials, and others are quite blank, which latter must have been, I suppose, some grievous Sinners, who had Reasons for not caring to be known, *the last Day*; and were just as cunning as the Man, who going to Bed in Fear of Fleas, put out the Candle, that they should not find him.

I expected a Letter from you here, forwarded from Chester, but the Post has arrived without it. Probably the Neglect is in the Person I desired to take Care of it there; or your Servant forgot to carry it to the Post, or the Mail was robbed, or any Manner of Supposition, rather than suspect you. It was the Letter you might have wrote, I mean, certainly did write, the Tuesday after I left you; so please to recollect if there was any Thing material in it, and repeat it, in your next Letter to Dublin.

One probable Article in it, was relative to the D. M. I hope my only *Disappointment* in the Matter, is my not hearing any Thing about it. Or if it should be even total in it's Kind, it shal not be so with me, in it's Effects. I have a Way of *bilking* Poverty. I can't express my Meaning without a Paradox, but where my Expectation ceases, my Hope always begins. I am a perfect

Optimist. I rejoice in a Lottery, when the Five Thousand Prize passes me by, for then I immediately conclude that Fortune has *palmed* the Ten Thousand for me.

If the Wind changes, and this Weather holds, *which I am sure it will*, we shall have not only a safe, but a pleasant Passage. Amen.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T.

L E T T E R D X L.

IN my own Kingdom still,—for you know that the last King of Wales was my lineal Predecessor, in the male Branch.—And I live pretty much as I should do, were I really Monarch of it—musing to the Hum of the Harp, viewing savage Prospects, contemplating, reading, and walking alone. Well! *King I am.* You'll say this is only playing at *Gross-Purposes.* But, why so? I am, at least, *King in Man*, who possess the *Regnum sui*, the Empire of my own Breast, without Controul.

‘ And I alone am King of me.’ DRYDEN.

These excessive Mountains and stupendous Rocks, by unpoetic Philosophers, are styled the *Excrescences*, by me, the *Protuberances* of Nature. Their uncultivated Wildness pleases us infinitely more, than the richest Prospect of an improved Champagne. And why? I forget (which is sometimes an Advantage to one) what Mr. B—says upon this Subject, in his Treatise on the *Sublime and Beautiful*; but my Reason for it is this, that the Mind, instantly, though generally, without attending to it, refers the one to *Nature*, and the other to *Art.* The Impression of Awe, which we are affected with, at the same Time, I think sufficiently proves this Distinction.

I have just heard that Mr. C—— and his Caravan are coming down the *Slope of the Mountain*, to occupy a whole Paquet-Boat. But what signifies that to us? He was never thought an *Ulysses*, and therefore has not *the Winds in a Bag.*

However, I am in Hopes of getting away, this Evening, which has been just whispered to me, by a *side Wind*, but 'tis a safe one, as it blows off Shore, and the Weather is mild. You'll reckon me a dull Correspondent, who make the Wind and Weather my constant Topics. I wish we were *Half-Seas over*, at least, at present, for more Reasons than one. My Cash, by Expences and lending, is reduced to almost the Price of my Passage; and Provision here is as scarce, as bad, and as dear, as in a Siege.

I'll go and discourse the learned Tars, upon this *Point*, of the *Compass*.

Adieu !

Henry.

L E T -

L E T T E R D X L L

My dear WANDERER,

I HAVE received the Pleasure of your frequent and entertaining Journals on the Road. The Account of your Disorder returning on you, was an heavy Drawback on the Merit of them.

I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Affair of the D. M. is intirely settled to my Satisfaction, and I therefore need your Assistance in London, sooner than I hoped for, at parting. But as your Business in Ireland is of much more Consequence than mine, here, I beg you'll not pay me a *single* Compliment, at our *double* Expence. You will come over Time enough, to return Thanks to the many Friends who have interested themselves for me, upon the present, and it were but Gratitude to say indeed, upon all Occasions, and that is all that can reasonably be expected from you in the present Situation of your Affairs.

In the mean Time I shall indulge myself in the double Pleasure of writing to, and hearing from you. Correspondence is a charming Commerce, it gives two Persons an Enjoyment of each other, even in Absence, and is the only, at least the highest, Solace of two parted Lovers.

I was shewn two very pretty Stanzas, this Morning, by a Friend, which were written by a Gentleman, already distinguished in the literary World, but not yet published, to which I have ventured to add a third Stanza, which I thought it wanted, to comprehend the full Scope of the Subject; and as it is upon the same Topic, with

my last Paragraph, I venture to send it to you for your Amusement, and am my dearest *Harry's* truly fond and faithful Wife.

Frances.

P. S. I wish you a safe and pleasant Voyage. I send my Compliments to your Fellow Travel-
ler, though unknown. Duty to my Mother,
Blessing to my Children, and Love to all Friends
in Ireland.

CONSTANCY.

Behold yon gaudy painted Flower,
Gay blushing to the Morning Rays,
It sprang and blossom'd in an Hour,
With Night's chill Blast, it's Bloom decays,
Yet thoughtless Maidens as they rove,
Mistake, and call it Flower of Love.

But Love's true Flower before it springs,
Deep in the Breast it's Fibres shoots,
And clasps the Heart, and round it clings,
And fixes by a Thousand Roots,
Then bids it's strengthen'd Branches climb,
And brave the chilling Power of Time.

But should the Heart, it's once Ally,
By Falshood, or by Death decay,
It droops it's Head, prepares to die,
Nor seeks on Earth a second Stay ;
But swift returning whence it came,
Adds Fuel to celestial Flame.

L E T-

LETTER DXLII.

Holyhead, still.

ALL the Comfort I have here, is that I am already half Way on my Voyage from Pargate, and that I can get Rosemary Tea, for Breakfast. Yes, I have another Thing to comfort me, your second Letter to Chester has overtaken me, at last, and gives me vast Pleasure. I thank you for the Indulgence of your *Furlough*, but shall not take the *Disadvantage* of it, for I promise you to be back in London, before *Christmas*, which will be Time enough to answer your Purpose, I suppose.

I have some Business of Consequence, as you say, in Ireland, but as every Thing which depends upon me, in those Affairs, can be done before that Time, I shall leave the Rest in the Hands of Friends, which is no more than I must do, were upon the Spot; and those who would neglect me in Absence, I am of Opinion would do so, were I present.

I have no longer any romantic Notions of Friendship. I have lived too long in the World. I have exercised *one Half* of that *Presumption* often, enough myself, to know the Insufficiency of the Idea. But I cannot yet think that it is too sanguine to expect Services from one Person, whose Interest it is to fulfil Engagements, or from another, whose Honour has attached him to me, from his own generous, and voluntary Patronage.

They

They are both Persons of Spirit and Character, which will not only render them accountable to the World, but responsible to *their own* Sentiments. Such is the State of my political Dependencies in Ireland; and in this shall I perfectly acquiesce, when I leave it; which I shall do, about the Time I mentioned, already.

I settled our Travelling Accounts with my *other-self*, this Morning, and then amused myself with making a Calculation between coming *Post*, from *London* to *Chester*, and the hiring a Chair for the Journey, as we did; and find that the Difference, between *Fatigue and Delay*, and *Dispatch and Ease*, is but just eighteen Shillings a Day. So much for your Pleasure and Satisfaction, in travelling that Journey, whenever we may have Occasion for it together.

I have another Pleasure in Store, for you, too. I have bought a Book of Maps, of all the Counties in England, with an alphabetical List of the Roads, either direct, or across all Great Britain. This is a vast Convenience, and Advantage, in travelling, besides the Amusement of it. Suppose you were coming from *London* to *Chester*, and had either Business, or Curiosity to see *Bridge-north*, *Tamworth*, or *Birmingham*, at any Time of your Life. By looking through these Pages, you would see how these Places lay, and that it was but a Stage, a Stage and an Half, or two Stages, to one or other of them; and it might vex one, perhaps, a Month or two afterwards, to hear that they had been so near them, without having taken the Advantage of it.

The

The Distances, in measured Miles, are exactly set down, and every Curiosity, or specific Manufacture of each Town, is fully set forth. The Price of this geographical *Vade Mecum*, is but Half a Guinea, and I would give twice the Price of it, that I had one of them, when we came first to England.

I have been, thank God, so well, these three Days, of my Cholic, that it has, by no Means, agreed with me. In short, I cannot sleep, a Nights, and sometimes wish for Pain, to lull me to Rest. I cannot lie five Minutes one Way, but turn from Side to Side, as hot and restless as a *Coffee Roaster*; or I may be resembled to a certain *Animal*, called a *Top**, that cannot *sleep*, 'till it's Sides are well lashed. The Truth is, I believe, that Sicknefs has, by Use, become so habitual to me, that I do not feel myself in a *natural State*, out of it. This puts me in Mind of the Story you told me once, of a poor invalid Lady, who used to say, twice or thrice a Year, 'I can't conceive what *ails me*, but I find myself *extremely well*, To-day.'

I have just seen a News-Paper from Ireland, which mentions the Corporation of Sadlers having presented M. *Flood* with his Freedom, in a Silver Box. Some Gentlemen, who are lately come over here, tell me that he is become extremely *popular* in Dublin, at present. I accept that Expression in it's best Sense, for I think he
has

* The ingenious Dunces of School-Men made it a Question formerly, whether a *Top* was not an *Animal*, as it appeared to have a Power of continuing it's own Motion after the first Impulse had been communicated to it.

has too much Sense and Virtue, ever to degenerate into *Mobilarity* †.

Adieu ! I wish I was now at Sea, for two Reasons ; that the Rocking of the Cradle might induce Sleep, and that I might be wafted over in a Dream.

Henry.

† See Letter CCCCLXXII. second Paragraph.

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LETTER DXLIII.

Statu quo.

I AM tired of talking of the *Wind*, and since it won't *shift* for us, let us, at least, shift the Expression, and say that a *Monsoon* still opposes my Passage over to Ireland. I would take a House here, *stante cardine*, but that the Concourse of *Emigrants* in this Place, at present, would make the Rent too high for me.

I have neither Books nor Society here, except the Members of our Ordinary, so that I pass all my Mornings in walking, and Contemplation. This *Matinée* I shall dedicate to you. But as I have no Letter of your's, to answer, and that all Family Subjects are already exhausted between us, I can only go on, as I have done, this Week past, by suffering Reflections to arise in my Mind, as they may naturally occur, of their own Accord, and writing them down as they succeed each other, without Selection, Assortment, or Connection.

The Man who lives *'a la Bagatelle*, constantly enjoys the *present* World, while the Philosopher lives only to the *past* and *future*.

A Fool can laugh with Reason ; but he is a wise Man who smiles without a Cause.

A Fool may be made *glad*, but never *happy*.

Hic, hæc, et hoc sælix. It is one of the Absurdities of Grammar, to give a Neuter Gender to the Epithet of *Happy*. But this Distinction, may be made Use of, in Life. Persons of Apathy, Insensibility, or Stupidity, let them be in Possession

Possession of all the *hic*, or *hæc* Felicity in the World, can be only deemed *hoc Fœlix's*; as it requires high and quick Relishes, for Enjoyment. Happiness can only be imputed to them, as it is sometimes to a House, which we say is *happily* situated.

It is a great Imperfection in our Language, that *shameless* and *shameful* should be accepted in the same Sense.

Custom, the universal Tyrant, reigns more arbitrarily than any Power on Earth; because it not only guides our Actions, but misguides our Minds. Son of Ignorance, and Father of Prejudice. Shewy Parts seldom denote any great Solidity. When I see a Person of this Character, it puts me in Mind of the Irish Cutler's Blunder, who to prove that the Knife had an Edge, said *you could see it*.

Every Man is fond of making Friends; the best Oeconomy for this Purpose, is to reconcile our Enemies to us; for one *against*, imputed *for*, in political Arithmetic is accounted two.

Fame is a very desirable Acquisition, during Life, because it brings many Pleasures and Advantages, along with it. But of all the Vanities of Mankind, a Passion for continuing it after Death, appears to me most vain. For then, *Quid est fama? Vox, et præterea nihil*.

He who said that Virtue need but be seen, to be adored, expressed himself but faintly. I say she must be felt.

Innate Ideas make us *sensible* of Virtue; Reason only makes us *capable* of it.

To exercise all the Virtues, is to be a perfect Epicure. Temperance gives us the full Enjoyment, even of all sensual Appetites. Forgiveness of Injuries is a greater Pleasure, than Revenge, because

because a Conquest over ourselves, is an higher Triumph, than one over others.

Moral Philosophy is the *Business*, all other Sciences but the *Amusements*, of Life.

I would have Laws mild, but executed with the utmost Strictness, so that Humanity and Justice might go Hand in Hand together.

I am not for severe Executions, for 'tis not the Criminal, but Human Nature, that suffers. Death alone is sufficient to remove the Offender.

To increase Knowledge, without enlarging the Heart, is but a poor Effect of Literature. A liberal Education, without a liberal Mind, can only accomplish a Dancing-Master; give him *the outward and visible Sign*, but not *the inward and spiritual Grace*, of a Gentleman.

Bellower is a Corruption of the French Word *Balayeur*, which signifies an Officer that removes Nuisances in a Parish.

I never knew the Derivation of the Saying that such a Person *bears the Belle*, 'till I met with the French Substantive *Belle*, lately, which signifies the highest Trump, at Cards.

They who rage at the Folly, or Absurdity of another, seem to justify their Fault, by their Example.

A Prude is a Woman who makes quick Application of loose Ideas.

Men should never solicit certain Appetites, but, with *Heartly*, in the Old Batchelor, 'think it 'Time enough to be lewd, when they have had 'the Temptation.' By which Temperance, the wise Oeconomy of Nature would be preserved, and our Passions gradually decrease, with our Powers. But the provoking our Appetites, gives an Habit of Desire, without Ability; which often

often renders Old Age scandalous, and is an Earnest of the Misery of the Damned.

There would not be Half the Vice in the World, that there is, if People strictly followed their own Inclinations. But they frequently submit to others, follow Vogue, and forestall Desire. I have known many a Man stay at a Tavern, several Hours after he wished to be in Bed; and go to a Brothel, when he would rather have lain alone.

The irresolute Man is often damned for other People's Vices.—The Principal is hanged for a Knave, but the Accomplice for a Fool.

This last Sentence sounds to me as if I had said it somewhere before.—I cannot recollect. No Matter——'Tis no Plagiarism to steal from one's self.

I make an Allowance for the Follies of Youth, and have Compassion toward the Weakness of Age. But I have neither Indulgence, or Pity, for the Absurdities of the middle Term of Life; because they have no Genuineness in them, and are generally compounded of the Giddiness of the first Stage, and the Foibles of the latter.

Mr. Hume, in one of his Essays, says, that the French Word *Naiveté*, is a Term much wanted in the English Language. I think that there is no Sense, in which it can be applied, where either the Words *Genuineness*, or *Ingenuousness*, will not answer.

A Satyrist is like the Bee, a Lampooner like the Wasp.

The Preceptor's Rod, like the Sting of a Bee, repays the Wound with Honey.

I am called to Dinner. Adieu for an Hour.

Bad Meat and ill dressed. But the proper Grace to say before such a Meal, is, to thank God that we have Food upon any Terms.
There

There was the Mate of an India Ship with us, who seemed to be of a different Opinion, for his Grace was an Oath, and all his Food was Drink.

I find myself still in the same Habit of Reflection, so I shall continue, and eke out my *Matinée* with a *Soirée*, for you.

The heroic Actions of the Ancients, being so highly extolled by their Historians, gives me but a slight Opinion of the Virtue of those Times. *Scipio and the Captive*. I do not think there is any Thing very extraordinary in this Story, and what is more, I never did. Scipio was not a Savage. *The Horatii et Curiatii*—Three Men from each Nation, stepped forth as Champions for their Country. In a War with France, Tomorrow, should an Herald propose the same Conditions to terminate the Strife, I dare say that above three hundred Volunteers would spring forward, from both the French and English Armies, to fight in such a Cause. *Decius*.—He devoted himself to Death. Let us only suppose him to be a Madman, and we hear of as brave English and French Men, every Day. The Principle makes no Difference in the Spirit, though it does in the Virtue of an Action.

Our Passions often cease, for some Time, before we are sensible of it ourselves; for from the Force of Habit they seem still to flow, like the Tide, at Ebb.

In every Question of Importance, where Reasons appear equal on different Sides, the safest Measure is to avoid that Course, which you find yourself most inclined to; lest your Affections should have slipped into that Scale, and given only a seeming Equality to the Balance.

The

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The real Qualities of Matter, are the Sense, but Beauty is the Wit of Nature.

An Enemy is an indirect Friend.

That Posterity may bless us, should be one of the Staves of the Litany.

Our Passions should not be like Birds of the Air, nor like Birds of the Cage; but like Hawks, subject to be whistled off, and lured back again.

Take a Person by their Foible, and you hold them surer than by their Fort.

To class Men, in Life, according to their Titles, Fortunes, &c. is as absurd as to arrange a Library according to the Rank of the Authors. Sense, Learning, Probity, and Honour, are the only just, because the only natural Distinctions. Yes, you may add, Wit and Beauty, to them. There is a just Moral implied in the Titles of the Roman Emperors, where *optimus* is always placed before *maximus*.

Persons obliged beyond the Power of a Return, become ungrateful.

There is a false Opinion which has prevailed too long in the World, that none but Blockheads are fit for Business. This is not the first Mistake that was invented by Fools, and afterwards obtained Credit with the Wise.

The best Method of keeping a Secret, is to tell Half the Truth.

There is Nothing that People are so grateful for, as Advice; for all the While they are receiving it, they are canvassing the Adviser's Character or Conduct, to find out Something to reprimand, in their Turn.

Knowledge

Knowledge and Pleasure are synonymous Terms.
—As Pleasure is the most natural Temptation, we find that the first Motion of it was directed to the Tree of Knowledge. Variety gives a Zest to Pleasure; but here the Changes are soon exhausted. Knowledge alone, has the peculiar Charm of being ever new.

'Tis difficult to know the true Characters of Men. Some are honest out of Spirit, who would not be so from Principle.

Men's Natures may be judged from their Faults. The Errors of a good Heart are always the Excesses of Virtues; those of a mean Mind, the Defects of them.

Death is not the Tyrant, but the Prerogative of Life.

Most People would do more to support another's Fortune, than to relieve their Indigence.

I have known plebeian Peers, and right honourable Taylors.

Learning, without Reflection, is like sowing Grain, without tilling the Soil.

If the Sun was to move round the Earth, as it does in Appearance, it must, upon calculating the *Radius* of it's Distance, go at the Rate of 5,480 Miles, in a Second.

If I were to frame a Dictionary, I would leave out the Gothic Phrase of *Outrageous*, and put the French Word *orageous*, tempestuous, in it's Place.

I would also introduce the Wore *Nimiety*, from *Nimietas*, Redundancy.

What Time is a poetical Expression for *when*.

To defer to is an Expression of Mr. *Locke's*, for giving a Preference.

Spirits in Youth, and Habit in Age, render Poverty tolerable throughout. And 'tis as weak

to

to pity Persons in such a Circumstance, as the Beasts of the Field, except in Cases of real Want. If one can pass by their wretched Ignorance, I think that Compassion is misplaced upon their Dunghills, and their Rags.

There are only two Duties recommended to us in our Catechism; but most People seem to have formed a third, namely, one towards themselves, which too often supercedes them both,

Book Manners, like Book Muslin, are more for Shew than Use. The Morals which are fit for Service, though they take their Weft from the Schools, must have their Warp from the World. For the Sun itself, though the Rule of our Time, requires an *Equation Table*.

Men seem to think of Life, as they do of Watches, that to live fast is to *gain Time*.—And the contrary.

Sir William Temple says, very happily, that Temperance is a Virtue without Pride, and a Fortune without Envy.

Sleeping long cannot so properly be said to be the Enjoyment of a Pleasure, as the Want of Resolution to enjoy one.

Les petites Morales. The French Morals are like their Plate; they appear as well as *Sterling*, but have not the Value.

Beauty grows familiar, and Homeliness wears off.

Scaliger calls Lucian the Cerberus of the Muses. I think that Swift might also be styled so.

Boerhaave drew a very just Characteristic of Swift, whom he styled *Homo heteroclitici ingenii*.

Marcus Aurelius said that he had learned from Apollonius, the Art of receiving Favours, without becoming either *ungrateful*, or *obliged*. There

is a great Refinement in this Sentiment, but it requires a Comment. I shall leave you to make it.

It always provokes me to hear *Magna Charta* quoted as the Foundation of our Liberties. Is not Nature our Charter, and Birth our Title to it? Is it not our *inherent* Right, and shall Lawyers or Politicians dare to speak of it merely as a Concession? Did Kings grant Liberty, or the People give Prerogative?

I am weary of Conjectures.—Sleep must end them.

Adieu!

Henry.

L E T.

LETTER DXLIV.

Holyhead.

A SOUTH Briton still. I walk along the Shore, every Morning, sometimes looking at the Sea, like *Xerxes*, in a Rage, sometimes contemplating it, like *Aristotle, en Philosophe*. But indeed the Weatherwise of this Port, speak so despondingly about the Matter, that I believe we must not expect to sail, 'till *Charon's* Boat comes for us. One Passenger went off in it last Night; and I see two or three more stalking toward the same Ferry, at present. Bad Meat, worse Drink, ill lying, and fretting, are mortal Distempers.

What vexes me most, is to have your Letters pass constantly by, before my Face, and yet not be able to lay my Eyes upon them; for I lodge at the Post-House, and see the Office full of Irish Mails, which I am more tempted to rob, than any Highwayman, for there is a Love, stronger than that of Money. This doubles my Impatience to get to Dublin, that I may have the Pleasure of reading a Dozen of your Letters, at once.

*Adieu !**Henry.*

L E T-

L E T T E R D X L V.

THE Wind in the same Point still, but rising greatly, blowing a *Fresh*, as I think the Sailors call it, which, they say, is a general Sign of it's beginning to change. Like enough. Sul- lenness is longer-lived than Passion.

I am just come up from the Shore, which I left masqueraded with People, I believe, from every Nation of the Earth, waiting for a Passage to Ireland. I stood contemplating the Harlequin Groupe, a considerable Time. The different Features of the Asians, Africans, Americans, and Europeans, was Matter of great Speculation to me; but the Difference between Homeliness and Beauty, was still greater.

Deformity may be accounted for. 'Tis owing to Accident, and may be traced up to it's Con- tingency; therefore, rare; while Straightness and Proportion are general, because natural. But the Reverse of this is remarkable, in the other Subject. Beauty is rare, and Homeliness gene- ral. And why? What Need of such Oeconomy in Providence? Are handsome Features more ex- pensive than ugly ones? A fair Skin than a brown, auburn Hair than red, black Eyes than grey? There is Room for great Speculation here, but not Time for it, I hope, at present; for methinks I hear the Boatswain's Whistle. Charming Note!

Yesterday I called in at Mrs. Arthur's, to see a Gentleman, and among the Scribbling upon the Glass and Walls, I met with my Lines upon the unfortunate Death of the late Lady Moles- worth, with Lord B——n's Name under them.

I was surprized, at first, but recollecting that his Lordship had never been that Way, since the shocking Accident which was the Subject of that Epitaph, I suppose that he might have been struck with it, as he had a sincere Affection for her, and upon pointing out the Lines which, were anonymous in the News-paper, some Person or other might have supposed his Lordship the Author.

I took no Notice of this Matter, but what passed in my own Mind, and left the Signature uncanceled.

I am summoned by Wind and Tide.

Adieu!

Henry.

AN EPITAPH for Lady MOLESWORTH, who was burned to Death by an accidental Fire, in her own House.

A peerless Matron, Pride of female Life,
In every State, as Widow, Maid, or Wife,
Who, wedded to Threescore, preserv'd her Fame,
She liv'd a Phoenix, and expir'd in Flame.

T.

LETTER DXLVI

Dear HARRY,

I AM extremely concerned at the Delay you have met with at the *Head*. I look upon every Hour one spends, in such a Circumstance, to be so much taken out of their Life; for Time goes on without Use, or Account, and might, as well, not be.

However, I know Nobody less to be pitied, than you, in such Situations. Your Writing and Reflections draw a Veil between Time and you, and suffer him to glide by, unnoticed. One great Coadjutor though is wanting to you, at present, I perceive, namely, Books. But is there not a Proverb, I forget the Latin of it, that says, When one cannot find a Way, they should make one? So it is with you, in this Case, for the less you read, the more you write. Your Letters are always shortest from a Library.

But though I confess myself much entertained with your present Correspondence, I would much rather hear you complaining of the Dirt and Noise at the Robin Hood Inn, in Dame-street, than read all your Ingenuity about the Mountains and Monuments, in Wales.

I shall continue to be extremely *uneasy*, 'till I receive a Letter from you, from Dublin, or rather *impatient*,---for the Weather has been, and still is, so very mild, that my Apprehensions are not so very urgent about your Safety, as they would naturally be, at this late Season of the Year. Your Passage must rather have been tedious, than dangerous.

How like an Idiot am I talking ! I speak favourably of a Wind that has been all the While against you. However, I am right again, for there has been so little of it, that I should imagine, being no Sailor, you might have *tided* it over.

Every Happiness *betide* you. Is that a Pun ? I did not mean it, but my Superstition will not suffer me to alter the Expression, for Fear of hurting the Prayer.

Adieu !

Frances.

LET.

L E T T E R DXLVII.

I STILL receive Letters from you from Holyhead, and am almost tempted to write to you there, instead of suffering mine to pass you by, as they do, *possibly*, at present.

Your Stromatics amused me greatly. This and Essay-writing are a pure lazy *Manner*, for I can hardly call it *Method*, for People of a certain Character, which, though very common in Life, have always appeared to me a Contradiction in Nature, Persons of Genius, without Application; of lively Imaginations, with indolent Minds.

I have not been well these three Days. I have got a sore Throat, not an hysterical one. This has confined me at Home; and, as I am in a State that all my Friends, not knowing of my being ill, would expect me to be constantly abroad, I am left intirely alone. But I keep up my Spirits, by the Thought that Mr. W——'s Opinion is ultimately to determine my Affair, in a few Days. I shall then more ardently wish for your Presence, even than my Illness and Solitude tempt me to do at present; for Happiness or Pleasure I can only be said to *suffer*, not *enjoy*, without you.

Adieu! I flatter myself but for a little While.

Frances.

LETTER DXLVIII.

I THINK this Letter must meet you in Dublin, for I have kept a Journal of the Weather these ten Days past; that is, I have sent constantly down to the Water-side to inquire the Points of the Wind, and believe that you must have made your Passage, on Sunday Morning last.

The elegant Present of China which you had ordered Home to me, it seems, the Morning you left London, and which you were too polite to mention in any of your Letters since, was brought to me, but Yesterday Morning. What occasioned the Delay I never troubled myself to inquire, being too much taken up with the Gallantry of the Card which accompanied it. I declare it was enough to hurt my Character.--- Consider the plain Hands it must have passed through, and then think whether it could ever be imagined to have come from an Husband?

Indeed, my Love, I feel myself often distressed by too much Kindness. What a pleasing and uncommon Pain! Why will you not leave me some little Merit, in loving you as I do, with the utmost Tenderness? My Affection, though warmed and refined as it is, to the utmost Perfection of Passion and Sentiment, can only be deemed by me the bare Payment of a Debt, and not a Gift-offering to Love. But since your Generosity has deprived me of the Power, your Justice, I hope, will accept the Will.

Some new Difficulty has arisen, in my Affair, since last Post. I shall not tell you what it is,
till

till I shall be able, at the same Time, I hope, to tell you that it has been got over. But at all Events you have furnished me already, with an Antidote to every Disappointment in Life. I need but think of you, and be happy. May my dear *Harry* be ever so, most devoutly prays his fondly affectionate Wife,

Frances.

K 4

LET-

LETTER DXLIX.

*Dublin.**My dear PANEGYRIST,*

I RECEIVED your too kind and flattering Letter, last Post. I shewed it to Mrs. B——. She is my select *Confidante*, upon these Occasions. The Expression is not unapt, for the Tenderneſs and Politeness of our Loves have absolutely refined Matrimony into Amour, between us. She said I must either have a very strong Head, or a very stupid one, to trudge about the Streets as I do, like a Person of no Note or Consequence in Life, while I receive such *Apotheoses*, every Post. She vows that if such Incense was lighted up to her, she would immediately assume an august State to herself, sequester her Person from public View, and admit Levee's but once a Month.

I am, within these three Days, recovering Spirits and Appetite, after my fatiguing, and disagreeable Journey, Delay, and Voyage. Such *Dublin Bay Herrings* were never seen before. You have Nothing like them in London. There never was a Fluke deserved a crooked Mouth more than I have done.* What a Rejuvenescence springs up in my Veins, upon the Occurrence of this Expression! *Memory, like Lightning, shot quick through every Interval of Bliss.* 'Tis certain that
we

* This alludes to a ridiculous Story that was told in Company the first Time they met together.

we shall never be as young again, as when we first fondly fooled together. There's an Alliteration of three F's for you.—But, I think it as certain, that there is a Richness in our Loves, resembling generous Wines, the Spirit purer as the Dregs increase.

To-morrow we go down to our Election. I told you, last Post, that your Mother and Children were well, and this must satisfy us, for the present, as it will not be in my Power to call to see them, 'till my Return.

Adieu !

Henry.

K 5 L E T

LETTER DL.

I HEARTILY congratulate you, and, notwithstanding your usual Despondency, I am already in Possession for you, of my principal Wish, in those Matters; to have your Writings approved. Approbation and Success, you say, are different Things.—True—But one is Honour, the other only Money. But what signifies this Stoical Declamation to you, whose rational, therefore non-heroical Sentiment, upon the Subject, I know to be this: *Fame and Profit may be compared to a gilded Counter, and a Guinea:—The first glitters most, but the latter is One and Twenty Shillings.*

To-day the Election was held, and both Sides, as usual, sing *Te Deum*. This is rather ridiculous, than otherwise. 'Tis like the Children's Play of *Draw-Gloves*, or *King I am*. And the Service of the *Men*, upon these Occasions too, is pretty much the same. *A little for themselves, and nothing at all for you.*

To-morrow I shall set out for Portarlington; stay two Days there only, and thence proceed to Dublin. After I shall have waited upon Lord D——, my *Time* will then be my own, and I shall think it *Eternity*, 'till I can spend it with you.

I have got a little Cold, to keep Company with your sore Throat. We must all expect a *Seasoning*, upon Change of Weather, which is, in Effect, a Change of Climate. The earlier one gets it, the better.—'Tis safer than when it becomes epidemical. Mine, indeed, was contracted

tracted oddly enough. It was owing to my *not* shaving my Head. 'Tis a Paradox, both inside and out. But as my Hair grew long, it became soft and smooth; and my Wig, consequently, was always slipping back.

Mrs. B—— came over here, Yesterday. She looks well, after her late Illness, and is, *a la Coutume*, in admirable Spirits. She says she loves and longs for you. This Family send their Compliments, and good Wishes to you.

Adieu!

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER DLI.

I SPENT Tuesday and Wednesday at Portarlington, with your dear Children, and left them both extremely well. *Harry* is the same careless, well-disposed Boy, as usual; and *Fanny* is greatly improved, in Apprehension and Manners. She said two or three Things to me which puts me so much in Mind of you, that my Heart gave a loud Throb, and opened the Door of it, to receive her in, for ever. She is, indeed, your own Child, and I have the Joy of feeling for her as such, which I confess I had never done before. You know my Way. It was two Years before I felt a Father's Fondness for *Harry*. You remember my Argument upon this Subject, many Years ago. I have no voluntary Affections, but for Mankind, in general. Individuals must win, and may then wear them, for Life; unless they themselves shall chuse to cast them off.

Your Mother was not there, but I found her here, and she is in perfect Health, also. Her Make, and the Gaiety of her Manner, help to preserve an Appearance of Youth, still, in her grand Climacteric. She talks of going over with me, to see you and her own Country, once more; and I am very certain, that if it was Summer, she would do so.

I have kept this Letter open, 'till past Eleven, at Night, waiting for four Paquets, which are happily arrived this Moment; and I have just had the Pleasure of reading four extreme pretty Letters from you. Give me Leave to congratulate

late you again, upon the same Subject. I shall sail with the first Chester Ship, I cannot be easy in my Mind, 'till I am with you; and though I have not yet been able to finish my Business, here, I will forego every Consideration, for the Love and *Obligation* I owe you, I had nearly wrote *Duty*. But that is a Moral which has never yet been admitted in our System.

Adieu! but continue to write to me, 'till you hear I am landed, for the Weather is uncertain, and I am constant.

Henry.

L E T-

LETTER DLII.

Dear FANNY,

MY Cold continued very severe, till Yesterday, though I did not repeat any Account of it, to you ; but the Receipt of your two last Letters, where you speak of my Children, and of your returning to me, have availed more toward my Recovery than the whole *Materia Medica*. I am much better, but still weak, both in Body, and Mind. My Disorder fell heavily upon my Spirits, which you know are never very heroic.

Your Account of *Fanchon*, has given me vast Pleasure. I dare say she will never forfeit the Place you have given her in your Affections. I earnestly long to feel the same delightful Sensations for her, which it is impossible to do, without knowing her.

You have expressed my Sentiments, with Regard to Fame, very justly. I certainly, never was designed for an Author. In Truth I want most of the principal Qualifications, but am remarkably deficient in Vanity ; for I declare that I never received any Manner of Pleasure from the Merits which have been imputed to my slight Writings, except in the Applause that your partial Kindness has lavished on them ; and there my Transport arose from a fonder Sentiment even than Vanity.

But in Reality, the unsurmountable Bashfulness, call it *mauvaise Honte*, if you will, that I have always had, about the Character of a female Author,

thor, were sufficient to have damped a tenfold more scribbling Ardor, than ever I was possessed with. And I declare that I would, at any Time of my Life, upon Security for the Profits, have given the Name of any, or all my Writings, to my Maid, rather than have worn the *Brand* myself. And I dare say, that this would have answered much better for me, too, for *Duck* was pensioned, while *Gay* was left to starve. 'Say, 'sage *Montaigne*, or still more sage *Charron*,' from what Principle in human Nature, such a Partiality should arise?

I wish you Joy of the Election's being over. The Farce you mention has been acted there these seven Years past, to my certain Knowledge, and sad Experience, for though 'tis Play to them—Well—I won't make you angry. --- I expect you with a new Impatience.

Adieu!

Frances.

L E T-

LETTER DLIII.

FRANCES *to* HENRY.

I SIT down to write to you, this Post, with twice the Spirit I did the last, from the fond Hope that you will not receive my Letter ; however, I should be very sorry you were on any Part of your Journey, *at this present Writing*, for the Fog is so great, that it would be impossible for you to find your Way, by Land, or by Water. It is now Twelve o'Clock, at Noon, and I can scarce see to write, though I am seated by the Window. But this does not convey the Idea I intend, so strongly as I mean it, to you, who have complained that my Lilliputian Type would put you to the Expence of Spectacles, before your Time.

This Weather will confine me, at Home, longer than I purposed, for I have not yet ventured out, since my Illness. But I am not left so much alone, as I was at the Beginning, for my Friends have found the Way to come and see me frequently of late. I mean my male Friends only ; for I can't say much of my female ones. Neither S—— nor V —— have been near me, and P—— called here but once, since you left me.

Mrs. N— was a constant Visitor, indeed, but has given me Reason since, to be very sorry that she was not as shy of a Fever, as the rest of my Godssips appeared to be ; for she happened one Day to spy a Copy of the Work at present in Agitation, lying on my Table, and, without any further Authority than this, and, in Violation of the
sacred

sacred Laws of Hospitality and Friendship, published it in several Places ; but particularly at Mr. L——'s, from which Quarter, you know, I had Reasons for concealing myself, 'till a certain Time.

It is amazing to me in what Fold of the Heart, such Meanness as this, can lurk. Passions are natural, and even the Vices which are the Consequence of their Excess, may also be accounted for. — Some immediate, or apparent Good, is intended, or enjoyed. But to injure, or betray another Person, without any Prospect, or even the Design, of the least Manner of Advantage to one's self, is, if I may so express it, a very *Weed* of Vice.

This Person, 'tis true, has not very strict Notions of Religion, but then she has the whole Ritual of the Heathen Ethics, *at her Fingers' Ends*. I had like to have said, *by Heart*. But the Expression is the only just one, for I am much afraid she keeps them *at Arm's Length*, from the latter.

Adieu !

Frances.

L E T.

LETTER DLIV.

FRANCES to HENRY.

I HAVE received no Letter from you, these three Posts. I want no Affidavit to assure me that the Wind is against the Paquets coming from Ireland.

Nothing new has occurred in my Business, since I wrote last to you, therefore as no fresh Matter has arisen, either to rejoice or mourn at, I shall proceed, as usual, in all indifferent Cases, to amuse *myself*, I had like to have said *you*, with such Reflections and Observations, as the Subjects and Circumstances I occasionally meet with, may give Rise to.

I have been reading, this Morning, a Treatise, styled, *A comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with the amiable World*; and in one Passage of it, Page 58, the Author publishes this Sentiment, "Thus we have endeavoured to point out the Effects, which the Faculty of Reason, that boasted Characteristic of the human Species, produces, among those who possess it in the most eminent Degree; and from the little Influence it seems to have in promoting either public, or private Good, we are tempted to suspect that Providence, purposely, blasts those great Fruits we naturally expect from it, in order to preserve a certain Balance and Equality, among Mankind."

Is it possible to conceive a Thought more unphilosophic and prophane, than this? Is not an Atheist, if there ever was such a Blockhead in the World,

World, infinitely more pardonable, than such a Believer? *The Fool that saith in his Heart, There is no God*, affronts only common Sense, but he who believes a God, unworthy of his Nature, affronts the Deity.

Either God endows some Persons with superior Talents, in order to *blast* them; or they slip through his Fingers, unawares, and as soon as he finds them out, he opposes his Omnipotence to render them ineffectual. Take the Idea which Way you will, and reflect upon it. For my Part, such prophane Darings, as these, not only astonish, but make me tremble, at their Impiety.

Is this Madness, or Folly? I send you an Epigram of J. J. Rousseau's, in Answer to this Question.

*Toute le monde est plein de Fols,
Celui qui ne veut en voir,
Doit demeurer tout seul,
Et casser son miroir.*

Adieu!

Frances.

I. F. T-

LETTER DLV.

HENRY to FRANCES.

I RECEIVED three Letters from you, this Week, and should have replied as often, but that I knew the Paquets could not go out. I doubt whether they can sail To-night, but *to doubt, is to be certain.*

I am glad to hear you have got the better of your Cold, and intreat that you will be careful of yourself; for this Weather is unnatural, and one does not know well how to deal with it. 'Tis too open for the Season, and Colds of all Kinds, abound. 'Tis pleasant, but dangerous. *Triglyph* would compare it to the Joys of illicit Love, where the Pleasure is damped, by the Hazard.

As for my Part, I watch every Circumstance, with Regard to my own Health, and am so much afraid of my Cholic returning on me, before I set out, that I sit at Table, like a Tyrant, afraid of being poisoned at my Meals. In fine, I am become a very *Pedro Pezzio* to myself, and am almost tempted, like *Sancho*, to abdicate and fly to my *Dulcinea*; who, though she might not grant me greater Indulgence than I permit myself, would certainly o'er-pay my Abstinence, if Heaven, as Ascetics hold, is to be won by fasting.

I am vexed at the Story you tell me of Mrs. N——; your styling her Behaviour, in that Instance, a *Weed of Vice*, is a happy Expression. Hell reaps *Tares* in it's Harvests, as well as Heaven; and I always thought that there were
more

more silly Devils, than wicked ones. This must be true, in a double Sense, according to an *Adage* of mine ; for I think I have somewhere said, or meant to say, that *all Knaves are Fools, in the first Instances, and Knaves only in the second.*

I have received Rousseau's *Sarcasm*, on Mankind. The Turn of it has too much of the *Quaintness* of modern *Epigram* in it ; but the Subject of it consorts well enough with my last Paragraph ; though I do not mean to carry my Reflection so far. I am far from a *Misanthrope*, for if I did not love human Nature so well, I should not hate it so much.

Adieu ! and believe me to be,

My dear Fanny's disconsolate Exile,

Henry.

P. S. I have bought your Snuff, but impatient of my Delay, I send you some of it inclosed.

L E T-

LETTER DLVI.

FRANCES *to* HENRY.

YOUR polite and affectionate Letter, of last Post, has, like a Cordial, healed the Pain that your missing the one before, had occasioned. I declare that the Pleasure I receive from your Letters, encreases with my Years, and I really begin to think with

.
I am sorry, however, that our Love and Constancy should appear singular. I sincerely wish the Happiness of all Mankind, but triumph in our own. The Gold of *Ophir* could not have been more welcome to me than your Pinch of Snuff. *Les petits Soins* are the surest Emanations of a real Love. Small Things are often the best Signs of great ones. *Biography* shews the Heroe more than History; a pious Ejaculation has more true Devotion than public Worship; and a Gift betokens more Kindness than a Legacy. But your Attention to your Health is, of all Proofs, the strongest, of your Regard to my Happiness. Go on, and prosper.

Your Complaint about the Warmth of the Weather, came to my Hands, last Night, when they were so frozen, that I could scarce hold the Letter, but the charming Glow which arose from reading, it, would have thawed all the Ice in the Park, which is, I believe, eight or ten Inches thick. Our Climate is both warmer, and
keener,

keener, than your's, but we have the Extremes in their proper Seasons, while you have frequently cold Summers, and open Winters. I received a Letter from Mrs. B—— at the same Time of your's, but she must wait 'till a Thaw, for an Answer.

You are at your *Triglyph* Strokes again, but I like you better in your Andrew's Character, and think it becomes you better, too. You make so much more advantageous a Figure when you are polite, than arch.—The next Paragraph in your Letter, made this Contrast appear more strongly.

I am grown a perfect Gadder, since I have got the better of my Cold. But you are to blame for it. The kind and flattering Things you say to me, raise my Spirits, and I am almost tempted to think myself young and agreeable.

Adieu !

Frances.

L E T.

LETTER DLVII.

HENRY *to* FRANCES.

MR. C—— wrote to you last Post, which prevented me, as he had mentioned to you the Rub, which had thrown me out of my Bias toward you, or else I should have been at Sea last Night, which I have had a lucky Escape of; for the Spirits of the Air were for many Hours at high Words together, which came, at length, to Blows, and they were throwing rooted Trees, and Stacks of Chimnies, at each other's Heads, till Morning.

This Storm may probably have driven the Paquet out of it's Course, for it has not yet arrived, therefore I take this Opportunity of writing to my dear and only Correspondent, not to fulfil my Duty, but my Love.

Pray alter one Line, in the Prologue I sent you, last Post. Read it thus,

*Nor injur'd Maiden, nor a faithless Wife
Impure our Fable;——*

For I don't like *nor no*, because it sounds like two Negatives, which seem to affirm, rather than deny. Though *nor* is not a Negative, in that Passage, but only a *Conjunction Disjunctive*—A strange Phrase.—However, 'tis always better to obviate, than defend an Objection.

I have bought the —— for Mr. W——, and shall carry it over, myself, for I hope to be
in

in London, sooner than any one I know going there. The latter End of this Week, at farthest, my Difficulty will be got the better of, and then pray send me a favourable Gale to waft me over, for 'tis but *Whistle*, and I'll come to thee, my *Last*.

Adieu !

Henry.

LETTER DLVIII.

HENRY to FRANCES.

I HAVE received a Letter from you, at last, after the Omission of two Posts. Thank God, you are safe, but I find I had some Reason, unknowing, for the Uneasiness I felt at this Delay. I strove to account for it, by supposing you had gone down to *Sunning*, but though this was plausible, it did not satisfy me. I felt unhappy, but I don't know how, the Sensation was not quite unpleasant. True Love is ever anxious, and there is, undoubtedly, more Pleasure in Fondness, than Philosophy.

I am pleased with your little Parody on *I prithee make Haste, and away, my Love, &c.* because it shewed you to be in Spirits.—J'aime la badinage, when it is not a Character, but the waving of one.

I have seen the Essay you mention, and think of it as you do. 'Tis plaguy husky; the Style affected, and the Expression harsh. I never thought him a good Writer, either in Sentiment, or Language, his ——— excepted. His Writings may be compared to Iron; strong, cold, hard, and heavy; according to the following Order; his Language, Sentiment, Moral, and Narrative. When I meet with cold Thoughts, which one often does, in polished Languages, I think of Ice preserved in Oil, which Rabelais says will do it, as well as Straw.

And so, Madam Flirt, your Ruelle is constantly attended by the *beaux Esprits* of the Age. Not
a Woman

a Woman there, but Mrs. B—— who is neither Male, or Female.—This is the Account that your good Friend Mr. B—— has brought fresh from London :

- ‘ Penelope, her Lord away,
- ‘ Gave amorous Audiences all Day ;
- ‘ Yet this is she whom Poets name
- ‘ Pattern of Chastity and Fame.’

Pray put my *Bow* into the Hands of these Galants, as *Pen*’s Suitors were tried with that of *Ulysses*, and see what Hand they’ll be able to make of it, even if you should let them have the Fiddle also.

Tom H——, that constant Hunter of all public Places, has, at length, retired from the World, on Saturday Morning, and was buried this Day.

I expect, every Hour, to be at Liberty to step on Board, but as that Circumstance depends upon others, I can say no more, at present, but adieu, my Life.

Henry.

LETTER DLIX.

Dear HARRY,

I RECEIVED your kind Letter—which of them? It was no new Disorder that attacked me, but the scattered Forces of my former, that the Change of Weather had rallied together against me; but one Gleam of Sun-shine dispersed them again, and I shall take Care to fortify myself before the next Fog.

I am vexed, as a Thing of Course, at your not being able to come over, and yet I have an odd Kind of Sentiment about it, at the same Time. My Affair here is doubtful. An Hundred Blanks to a Prize, at least. Should it fail, I would chuse to have you away.—There is no natural Monopoly, but that of Grief. But then, again, if it should succeed, how much should I want you!

‘ Joy is an Import, Joy is an Exchange,
‘ It flies Monopolists, it calls for two.’

You call me a Flirt — I deny the Charge; but I confess that I have some little Reason to be vain of the uncommon Attention, which my few male Acquaintance have paid me since you left London; and I begin seriously to think, of late, that a little Understanding, and good Breeding, may be of Service to a Woman past Five and Twenty, though I positively deny their being of the least Use to her before that Age. This is
true

true Philosophy. Providence is the great Oeconomist ; it never employs more Means than are necessary to accomplish one End, and the Lord knows that Youth and Beauty, alone, are sufficient to make Fools of the Wisest of you.

Why don't you say Something of my Mother and Children ? You must hear oftener of them, than I can.

Adieu !

Frances.

L 3

L E T-

LETTER DLX.

Dear HARRY,

THERE has not arrived any Irish Mail, by this Post. I hope the first will sail with you. However,---if this Letter should meet you in Dublin, I desire the Favour of you to inclose the little Thing you sent to the Chronicle, while the Affair of Lord G—— S—— was depending. You may easily guess whom it is for. Mr. V—, who is a zealous Client to that Family, was here, this Morning, and happening to touch upon the Subject, I mentioned this Writing to him, which, it seems, he had never seen before. I mentioned it not, by any Means, to shew your Wit, but your Virtue; and he agreed with me that it was a noble Instance of Generosity, in you, to enter a Volunteer in Defence of a Man, who was the very Person that gave the first Shock to your Fortunes. But what we both of us admired most, in this Business, was your keeping yourself concealed, and scorning to make a Merit of your Benevolence.

In order to imitate you, as far as in my Power, I told him a Story, greatly to his Lordship's Advantage, in order to do him the Justice which the humane Mind must have owed to him, upon that Occasion. I don't know whether you remember it. There was a Mail robbed, to delay a Writ of Election, in which he was deeply and politically concerned; but when the Account was brought to him, his first Anxiety was about a Reprieve that had been sent down by that Post
to

to the Sheriff; upon which he immediately ran to the Office to get another made out, and dispatched an Express with it, before he ever troubled himself about the second Writ. I say that Man must be naturally brave; and none but a Coward can contradict my Philosophy. Mercy and Humanity never yet dwelt in a base Breast.

I supped, t'other Night, at ———, and met Mr. ——— there. I don't like him. I fancy he thinks that Learning may be a Plea for Impertinence, and that because he knows more, he is, therefore, privileged to behave worse, than others.

I was offered to be invited, to spend some Evening, next Week, in Company with Mrs. S———; and I should like it well enough, if I was sure she would not know who I am; but I am afraid of her; she would certainly engage me in a Conversation, and I happen to have neither Spirits, nor Humour enough, to support such a *tête à tête*. She has as many Airs in her as an Opera, and all her Speech is *recitative*. Upon these Considerations, I have declined the Interview.

I hope I am writing to Nobody, and that this Letter will pass you by, on the Road.

Adieu!

Frances.

LETTER DLXI.

HENRY to FRANCES.

I RECEIVED your Letter, here, to your Disappointment, and my great Mortification. However, be assured, that though my Business is not done yet, Nothing shall now detain me, but the Wind, chusing rather to trust to that, than Promises. I take my Passage in *Maculla*.

Little Master Jacky Thompson is returned from the West-Indies, a great big Man. He is a stupid, old-looking Fellow. His Face resembles a *Bust*, for all his Features are of one Colour, or rather of no Colour at all, and his Eyes have so little Speculation in them, that they might be likened to the Glass Windows of an empty Book-Case.----- One may fancy they see the Inside of his Scull, scraped clean, without one intervening Thought to interrupt the Vision.

We have no News here, but that Mr. ———'s House is burned to the Ground. Some say it was Accident, others say Design, and dispute it warmly; but all Sides agree, in one Particular--- that the House is burned.

I send you the Paper you desire. The last Period is more of political, than divine Reasoning: however I picked it up in a Body of Divinity.

ON CENSURING UNHEARD.

There is a certain Malignity in human Nature, which I only just hint at, leaving it to Philosophers to account for, that prompts People to give Credit to the first unfavourable Report of others, to censure without Proof, and to condemn unheard. This *natural Tyranny* that Men have usurped over one another, is a severe Oppression, in many of the common Cases of Life; even where this Power cannot be extended to very dangerous or fatal Consequences; but a Man must be little read in History, who is not able to quote several Instances of Persons, whose Characters, Fortunes, and Lives have been sacrificed to an Injustice of this Kind. When the supposed Offence becomes a general Concern, the most perfect Innocence may not be sufficient to vindicate an imaginary Delinquent; and many unhappy Persons, who should have been acquitted by public Justice, have thus fallen Victims to popular Clamour.

These Thoughts have occurred to me, upon considering the Situation of a certain eminent Person, now labouring under the heavy Weight of national Obloquy; and one who has, in my Opinion, been too prematurely judged; not only by the common Voice, but by some of the higher Powers, whose Ingenuousness, Capacity, and Respect to their own Dignity, should have inspired with such Reflections as these, instead of suffering them to bear criminal Testimony by *Implication*, and confirming the Prejudices of a People, by ministerial Censure.*

L 5

Character

* He was dismissed from all Employ, Civil and Military, before any Tryal.

Character is more estimable than Life, because it's Duration is longer; and that without this invaluable Support, Life is itself a Burden: but there is a peculiar Character, still dearer to us, than any other; namely, in Woman, Chastity, and Bravery in Man. In the Profession of a Soldier this latter becomes yet more characteristic; and how precious must that Reputation be, in which our Manhood, Honour, and our Duty, are in one conjoined. This Consideration is so powerful, that to it we sacrifice our Ease, our Pleasure, our Health, our Lives!

And shall this best Interest in Life, this Respect beyond the Grave, this sweet Breath of Immortality, be wrested from us, without the fullest Proof, the fairest Tryal? This I may presume to deem an Act against the Laws of God and Man, never to be justified, even by a previous Consciousness of an Offender's Guilt. God perfectly knew our first Parent's Crime, yet condescended to expostulate with him, before Sentence; and Christ will sit in Judgment on Mankind, not for Information of their Sins, but to preserve even the outward Form, of sacred Justice.

R. D.

LET-

L E T T E R DLXII.

HENRY to FRANCES.

I EXPECT a Summons from Maculla, the next Tide, but that Portion of Time, which is more peculiarly dedicated to you, every Post, shall be now employed, as usual.

When I was looking over my Papers, for the Writing you desired in your last Letter, I met with two others, in the same Strain of *officious Humanity*, upon Occasions where I had no other Concern, than that of general Benevolence. The Persons, even their Names, I was totally unacquainted with, 'till I heard of their Misfortunes.

There is Something very delightful in a Turn of Mind of this Sort ; the Pleasure rises even to Sensuality. I solemnly declare that I would readily submit to be the most wretched Man, now alive, on Condition that there should be no other Person in the World unhappy.

I send you the two Papers inclosed, and you may shew them to our Friend V——, as he has some *moral* Virtues, though no great Devotée.

Adieu !

To

To the CHRONICLE.

ON SPECIAL BAILIFFS.

In your Number 406, there is a nice Tryal reported, of John Stevenson, for killing a Person that assisted at an Arrest, under the Sanction of a *Special Warrant*. I am no Lawyer, and shall not therefore, pretend to say, whether Mr. Stevenson ought, in strict Justice, to be acquitted or not ; but I most sincerely pity the Circumstances of this unhappy Man, and wish that he may have the good Fortune to escape, through the Interpretation of the Law, on the *special Verdict*.

In what a pitiable Dilemma does a Man stand, who is reduced to this sad Alternative, to resign his own Liberty, or take another's Life ? The Occasion may be sudden, moral Deductions slow. It is natural to resist an immediate Evil, though Reflections on the greater consequential Ills, may induce us to submit : But a Person under the instant Terror of losing, perhaps for ever, the choicest Blessing of Life ; nay, Liberty is more precious, for to this chiefly, Life itself owes all it's Sweetness ; I say, that a Person, in such difficult Circumstances, may not be supposed to enjoy the free Use of his logical Faculties. If a Man should make a *Longue* at the greatest Philosopher, with a red-hot Poker, he would certainly parry, in *Carte* or *Tierce*, though he were jammed in between two Sacks of Gun-powder.

But this is not the Subject that I had in Contemplation, when I sat down to write : I meant to enter into a Disquisition upon the Nature or Usage

Usage of a *special Warrant* ; to which Point I shall immediately proceed.

From an Idea of our natural Love of Liberty, the Wisdom of the Legislature has thought it expedient, to put the Person of a Debtor, into the Power of his Creditor, as a more speedy and effectual Method, from the Dread or Uneasiness of Confinement, to compel Payment, than any of the other Processes of the Law, might induce him to. But, as a Warfare of this Sort too often raises a Spirit of Animosity, between the Parties, which might be fatal or oppressive, if the executive Power should be intrusted with the Creditor, the Laws have provided a safe *Medium*, between Plaintiff and Defendant, certain impartial Persons, of good Character and Condition in their Country, namely, the respective Sheriffs of those Counties, into which the *Writs* shall be issued : And the political Reason for directing them to the Sheriffs, may be, that as they are, or ought to be, Men well known and esteemed in their County, Ignorance of their Persons or Authority, cannot be pleaded, so that Resistance may be deemed an *Overt-Act* of Rebellion ; and also, that they may be able to levy a sufficient *Possé Comitatus* to render Opposition vain.

The Legislature likewise designed that these Sheriffs should be also of sufficient Fortune, to countervail the Plaintiffs, for all Debts recovered upon *Writs, Executions*, or other Process, against Body or Goods ; and to be responsible, at the same Time, to the Defendants, in Case of false Arrest, Oppression, or Extortion.

The Sheriffs may find the Business of their Office, too much for them to execute alone, or may not have competent Knowledge of the Laws, to enable

enable them to perform the Trust, properly, with Safety to themselves, and Justice to the Public ; therefore, they have a Power of appointing a Deputy, or Sub-Sheriff, who should be some active Person, experienced in Business, resident in the County, and who enters into sufficient Security for his just Administration, in the Office.

There are, also, under their immediate Command, a Set of Bailiffs, continued in Employ, generally from one Sheriff to another, during their Lives ; who besides being obliged frequently to travel through the County, to summon the Inhabitants to *Affizes, Sessions, Courts of Inquiry, &c.* must be universally known to act under the Authority of the Sheriff or his Deputy.

There are, moreover, in each County, a certain Number of Assistants, or *supplemental* Officers, styled *Coroners*, who are also Checks upon the Partiality, or Neglect of the Sheriffs ; for when a *Writ* is returned, with a *Non Inventus*, the Plaintiff may have it renewed to them, and put it into which soever of their Hands he thinks proper ; And what I have said with Regard to Sheriffs, may relate to these too.

Thus far, methinks, the Legislature has taken all the Precaution that the Nature, or Reason of this difficult Process, would admit of ; nor can the Creditor have further Redress, against the Debtor's Person, without the manifest Hazard of infringing upon the general Liberty and Safety of the Subject ; for observe how all the nice Conduct, and prudent Policy of this executive Branch of the Legislature, is set at nought, by the dangerous Latitude of a *special Warrant* ; for from such *clandestine* Proceeding, few Men can say that their Purse, their Liberty, or Life
itself,

itself, is safe. Instead of responsible Officers, whose Authority is well known and acquiesced in, some obscure Russian starts up, like a Chinese Actor, and declares the *Role* he is impowered to perform, in the political Drama. † May not a Person, by this Means, be thrown into the Power of his most inveterate Enemy, who may treat him with Insolence, Inhumanity, and Extortion? For all which, it may be impossible to have any Manner of Redress: The Offender may be too mean for Resentment; his Character already too scandalous to be exposed; and Scoundrels may do many Things within the Sanction of Laws, that they would deserve to be gibbeted for, in Morals.

It may be here urged, that as *special Warrants* must be granted by the Sheriffs, or Coroners, who being under the Character and Circumstances that I have before supposed, they will use all proper Precaution, in transferring such Powers, and never yield them, except to Persons of whom they have a moral Certainty, or from whom they shall first take reasonable Security, that they will act in this Province, agreeably to the Trust reposed, and to the Character of the Office.

But, how can this Pretence be supported? The Principal, in this Case, is not made the special Bailiff, but some Footman, or other officious Dependant, of his. This *especial* Person then, will behave himself according to his own Character, not his Master's, and the unhappy
Culprit

† In the Chinese Plays every Actor, at his First Appearance on the Stage, acquaints the Audience with his Character, and the Part allotted to him, in the Performance.

Culprit must be subject to the vile Manners, and corrupt Morals, of a base Hireling, who, big with his upstart Power, may moreover think to recommend himself to his Patron, by all the mean Insults against his *Antagonist*, as such a Wretch may deem him, that his new Authority may afford him the Opportunity of exerting.

Now, this is supposing even the best of the Matter, that a special Warrant has been, *bonâ fide*, granted, and guarded in the most cautious Manner possible : But then, may not such a Warrant be pretended ? May not an artful Manager of Elections, having sifted out the several Debts of the Electors, employ People to personate special Bailiffs, and arrest them as they are going to the Poll, counterfeiting Writs, &c. The Prisoners are left at Liberty, after the Job is served, and upon *Eclaircissement* with their Creditors, they discover the Imposition ; but whom are they to have their Remedy against ? Anonymous Strangers ! You are under a Covenant to fulfil a Contract, on a certain Day, and have perfected a Security for a considerable Penalty ; you are in Debt, and some Party, interested in your *Defaillance*, employs a mock *Special* ; you submit to the Arrest, forfeit your *Recognizance*, and are defeated in your Contract. A Man is in Debt, a Highwayman or Bravo gets into the Secret, assumes the special Bailiff, takes him aside, and plunders, or murders him, at Leisure, without Interruption or Hazard. Ravishers and Fortune-Hunters may also avail themselves of this dangerous Pretence ! In short, Mr. Chronicle, I should take up the whole Compass of your Paper, if I was to continue a Detail of the many oppressive, partial, and dishonest Methods, which might

might safely be pursued, under the Sanction or Pretence of a *special Warrant*.

But, has the Plaintiff a Right to demand a special Warrant, or not? If he has a Right, it cannot be refused; and then all the unhappy Consequences that I have supposed, may follow, to the manifest Danger of Liberty, Property, Chastity, and Life. If he has no legal Right to the Claim, why should it be ever partially indulged? Either the Plaintiff ought to be at Liberty to demand Redress upon the Refusal, or the Defendant intitled to an Injunction against it's Operation, or to his Remedy against the Officer who grants it.

My Reason for troubling you with this Letter, is, to apply, through the Channel of your Paper, to some of the Learned in the Law, among your Readers and Correspondents, for their Opinion upon the Point here started; whether the granting of a *special Warrant* be warrantable by Law, or only a Privilege assumed by Sheriffs or Coroners, with a View of accumulating Fees of Office? And, if the Laws, as they stand at present, either by Statute, or allowed Usage, do admit of this Procedure, humbly to propose to the Consideration of the Legislature, on Account of the unconstitutional Consequences above hinted at, to have this hazardous Licence rescinded from the legal Process, for the future.

R. G.

P. S. Since the above Letter was published, I have been informed that Lord Coke says, 'That an Officer giveth *sufficient Notice*, what he is, when he saith to the Party, I arrest you in the King's

' King's Name; and in such Case, the Party, ' *at his Peril*, ought to obey him, though he ' knoweth him *not to be an Officer.*' Does not so severe an Interpretation of this Law supply an Argument still stronger than any I have used, to shew the Necessity or Expediency of having some Regulation, *in this Case made and provided*, at present, since it happened to be neglected at the *Revolution*. The Abuse of special Warrants has been lately wrested out of the Hands of a Minister, but the safer Instrument of a special Bailiff, has been left him still. For in the first Usage, he must appear, but in the latter, he can avoid being ever traced.

N. B. Mr. Stevenson was acquitted upon the special Verdict.

MR.

MR. King, a Tanner, who lived in James's-Street, Dublin, had several inclosed Fields, at the Back of his House. The Mob used to hurle there, on every St. James's Fair-day, break down all his Fences, and do him much Damage, of several Kinds. He got an Order for a Guard, once, under the Command of the Sub-Sheriff; upon which a Riot arose, and King desired the Sheriff to give Orders to fire; by which a Man was killed. The Sheriff fled, King stood his Tryal, and was condemned; but after much Interest being made, he first obtained a Reprieve, and then a Pardon.

While this Matter was depending before Government, the following Paper was written, to the Secretary of Lord Harrington, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

S I R,

I am pleased to hear that his Excellency has been so compassionate to grant a Reprieve to the unhappy Man now lying under Sentence of Death, because I hope it is an Earnest of his Majesty's Pardon being further extended toward him.

The Man himself, I know not, except by Character, which is so good, that I hear almost all Ranks, and even corporate Bodies, have applied on his Behalf. And, surely, as all legal Penalties are not inflicted from so unchristian a Motive as Resentment, for Mischief done, as *in Terrorem*, to preserve the Peace and Welfare of Society, for the future; when that Society, for
whose

whose Security such Laws are made, shall, upon particular Occasions, apply in Favour of a Delinquent, I think in Reason and Equity, that they may expect the Letter of the Law to be remitted at their Instance. if what I have said be the genuine *Spirit* of it.

These Circumstances plead strongly on his Part; an honest Man, in both a farming, and mercantile Way of Life, struggling for his own, his Wife's and his Children's Bread, has his Property, every Year, invaded by a lawless Mob: After having ineffectually tried what he alone could do, to defend himself, he first applied to Council, for Advice, and then to the legal Power, for Redress. If after such cautious and prudent Deliberation, he has happened to exceed the Letter of the Law, his whole Proceeding must acquit him of Malice, though it leaves him accountable for an Indiscretion. The Sub-Sheriff, who ought to have understood the Law, and his own Commission, better, is certainly the proper Delinquent here. Mr. King, afterwards surrendering himself, contrary to Opinion of Council, is a farther Circumstance, to prove, at least, that he was not conscious of any criminal Action, and being able to say, with Oedipus,

My Hands were guilty, but my Heart was free.

bravely threw himself on God, and his Country, submitted his Actions to the Severity of the Law, and his Life to the Clemency of the Government; and a more critical Time could not have happened for that Purpose, as Mercy is the Characteristic of a gallant Soldier, which is a Character universally attributed to his Majesty, and his Delegate here.

The

The pardoning of this unfortunate Man, on the sole Merit of a good Reputation, must be attended with many happy Effects. It will, perhaps, be an useful Lesson to Men, to find how far a Character may, some Time or other avail them, on critical Occasions. The Vices of Mankind too generally proceed from a Negligence, with Regard to this Point. The meer Beauty of Virtue is not glaring enough to affect short-sighted Minds, with the Charms of it's sole moral Good, unless some *natural* Benefit can, at the same Time, be perceived to attend it. Men may be awakened then, when they find that Advantages may accrue from a moral Behaviour before, as well as after Death.

I need not make any Apology to you, Sir, for giving you an Occasion of recommending an humane Action, which is the sole Design of this Letter.

I am, &c.

R. G.

F I N I S.



